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MR. PICKERING'S LETTERS.  
LETTER VIII.

To the People of the United States.

Traits of Policy  
of the American Administration  
relative to France and Great Britain:

The Mystery of Iniquity unveiled.

In my seventh letter, I gave some sketches of Mr. Jefferson's conduct relative to Great Britain: that he evaded (I felt myself justified in saying purposely avoided) negotiating a general treaty of amity and commerce with that country, at a time when the most advantageous one was manifestly attainable. I have also stated, that at a subsequent period he explicitly avowed, "That he did not desire any treaty with Great Britain," a treaty which would restore harmony and commercial intercourse between our two nations. This doubtless was the spirit of himself and his chief partisans, from the early period in the French revolution. In the session of Congress 1793-4, a Senator from Virginia and a Senator from Massachusetts said, "We want no treaty with Great Britain—Let us have war!" And the whole party were not less vehemently mortified, when President Washington put an end to their respective war projects, for that time, by appointing Mr. Jay envoy extraordinary, to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain.

This negotiation, conducted with candor and good faith, with a sincere desire to settle the pending disputes, was successful: differences were adjusted—our peace was reserved—commerce received immunity for losses, and increased and flourished beyond all former example; and with commerce, as the animating soul, agriculture and the mechanic arts, and every class of labor found ample and profitable employment. And, "but for the iniquity of one man," this universal prosperity would have continued to this day: that one man, who, on the page of history, will appear as such more "infamous" than he on whom, in his Notes on Virginia, in reference to the words just quoted, is fixed that stigma, as his opportunities and ability of doing evil to his country surpassed (and they infinitely surpassed) those of the other.

Mr. Jay's treaty rescued the nation from impending war. Mr. Jefferson's refusal to renew it, or to enter into another alike comprehensive, embracing all the relations of amity and commerce with Great Britain—which were of immensely greater importance to the U. States than the like relations with all the world beside—was the commencement of that train of disastrous measures, systematically pursued by himself and his successors, which have resulted in the present unjust and ruinous war. Why this was long threatened and at last precipitately declared, may be considered when its immediate precursors have been brought to view.

The people of the United States, suffering and impatient under the embargo, non-intercourse and non-shipment projects—projects, if seriously intended according to their import, weak and contemptible towards the belligerents; and if not intended, then deceitful and iniquitous; and in either case, more injurious to the U. States than the edicts and decrees which they affected to counteract; those projects were successively abandoned; and the people were once more left free, to their own laws, with Great Britain and France, as well as with the rest of the world. But it was not destined to be free: A new project was contrived, worthy of the peculiar and united ingenuity of the administration, combined with that of the philosopher of Monticello. This project was exhibited in the act of Congress of May 1, 1810, prohibiting the armed vessels of Great Britain and France to enter the har-

bours of the U. S.; but leaving them open to their merchant vessels, for the purpose of free commerce; liable however to be shut against one of the belligerents upon a contingency mentioned in the fourth section of that act. This provided for the revival of the material parts of the non-intercourse law, in the following words: "That in case either G. Britain or France shall, before the third day of March, 1811, so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the U. States, which fact the President of the U. States, shall declare by proclamation; and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, (and many other) sections of the act entitled, An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufactures, of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this Act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid."

The third section of the non-intercourse law so to be provided, shut our harbours against the merchant as well as the armed vessels of France and Great Britain; and the fourth section prohibited the importation of any goods from their dominions or dependencies. Thus was laid the foundation of that system of juggling, by which our merchants were ensnared, the common sense of the people outraged, and the nation insulted.

By the act of May 1, 1810, before the President could lawfully issue his first proclamation, the edicts or decrees of one of the belligerents were to be actually revoked. The minister of France, in Paris, the Duke de Cadore, on the 15th of August following, as promptly after notice of that act as if the plan had been preconcerted, wrote a letter to Gen. Armstrong, our minister there, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees revoked, after the first of the ensuing November; but on certain conditions to be previously performed, to wit, one by Great Britain, which, from its tenor, Mr. Madison was morally certain would not be performed; the other by the U. S.; but which the law required to be performed only subsequent to the actual non-intercourse repeal of the French decrees. The Duke de Cadore's letter, then, furnished no lawful ground for the president's proclamation, that the French decrees were repealed. And the decree of the emperor, bearing date nearly six months afterwards (April 28, though not published till May, 1812) declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees to be then only definitively repealed—repealed, too, expressly on the ground of the act of Congress of March 2, 1811, passed on the basis of Mr. Madison's proclamation, that the French decrees had been revoked on the 1st of November preceding, gave the lie to the president's proclamation. If Mr. Madison was sensible of the monstrous insult he had not spirit enough to resent it.

Let us now view the effects of that unfounded proclamation. In three months afterwards, the third and fourth sections of the non-intercourse law would revive against Great Britain—prohibiting, on pain of forfeiture, any vessel sailing under the English flag, to enter the harbours of the U. States; and prohibiting the importation of any goods whatever from the British dominions, on the like penalty of forfeiture. The three months elapsed; and the British orders in council, as was foreseen, were not revoked. Congress was in session; and to render the president's proclamation thoroughly efficient, they passed a law calculated to incur to the treasury of the

U. S. a rich harvest in the spoils of the merchants, our fellow-citizens, who had their vessels and property in the British dominions, in the ordinary course of their lawful trade. Had the French decrees been actually repealed on November 1, 1810, as the president and his ministers asserted, the British orders in council would have been immediately revoked, but not being then revoked, and the president's proclamation becoming known, the vessels and property of our merchants remained in the British dominions, to keep them from falling a prey to our own government.

In this forlorn situation, and when all the proceedings of Congress announced a speedy war against Great Britain, the merchants humbly and earnestly petitioned Congress to permit their vessels with their cargoes of British goods, their own property, to be brought home—to save themselves from ruin—to supply the country with merchandise, for the want of which it was suffering, and the empty treasury with some millions of dollars, for the duties on the vessels and property so to be brought home. But Congress were inexorable; all relief was denied. This unaccountable & cruel conduct produced universal astonishment. Subsequent events explained the mystery, while it displayed the iniquity of this course of conduct. Congress were not then quite ripe for doubling the duties on the goods to be imported. At length they passed a law for that purpose; so that where otherwise it would not receive but five, the treasury might then fleece the merchants, and eventually the consumers, (the greatest of whom were in the northern and eastern states) of ten millions of dollars. But this was not all. War had been declared; and more money was wanted. The extra millions, of which the merchants and their customers were to be stripped by the double duties, did not satisfy the rapacity of our rulers! they grasped at more—I think at least at all the profits of the merchants on their stock so employed in trade with the British dominions! And for this purpose, the vast body of merchants, engaged in that commerce, were to be left at the mercy of the secretary of the treasury! And as by the letter of the law so cruelly and unjustly revived, an entire forfeiture of the property was incurred, it was expected that the merchants, left unprotected, would compound with the secretary of the treasury on such terms as he should prescribe—even to the loss of their fair profits; or, if he pleased, of a portion of their capital—half a loaf being better than no bread. But this monstrous stride of power and injustice shocked some men of better feelings, and by a small majority the scheme was defeated.

The whole mystery in the unwarrantable policy of the government is not yet developed.

Congress adopting and enforcing the president's unfounded proclamation relative to the French decrees, and the three months subsequent to its publication having elapsed, whereby all merchandise, the products of the British dominions, thereafter imported, became liable to forfeiture, a provision was introduced into the act of the 2d of March, 1811, by which the merchants were deprived of the means of redress from the courts of law; and such was the direct object of the second section of that act. Without it, the courts might have admitted evidence to prove the actual revocation of the British orders in council; after which the importation of such merchandise would be lawful. To frustrate this mode of judiciary relief, that second section enacted that the president's proclamation, declaring the British orders in council were revoked, should be admitted as evidence—and that no other evidence should be admitted of that fact, in any suit or prosecution under the fourth section of the non-intercourse law before mentioned, prohibiting all imports from the British dominions. The ultimate design of this arbitrary provision has now become visible. The orders in council were revoked, as soon as the French emperor's act repealing his Berlin and Milan decrees was communicated by Mr. Madison's minister in London,

to the British government. But Mr. Madison has refused to proclaim the revocation; although the act of Congress required him to do it! And no other evidence of the revocation being allowed, the judges' hands are tied; they can give no relief; and hence all goods and merchandize, the products of the British dominions, from whatever part of the world they may come to the United States, remain liable to forfeiture.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

April 7, 1813.

LETTER IX.  
Traits of Policy of the American Administration, relative to France and Great Britain; or, "The Mystery of Iniquity" unveiled.

Further to illustrate the title of this and my preceding letter, I shall mention but one more striking act of our government, the waging of an offensive war against Great Britain. Why this was long threatened & at last precipitately declared, I am now to enquire and state.

If the administration of Jefferson and Madison could have sufficiently indulged their enmity to Great Britain, and at the same time have contented the French Emperor by any measure short of formal war, the United States might have yet remained at peace. Jefferson and Madison might have been satisfied with the injuries they could inflict on Great Britain by unmanaging a large portion of her navy—by the essential reduction of her commerce—and the annihilation of the navigation and active foreign commerce of the U. States sacrificed to the interests of France, and finally to render complete Buonaparte's continental system. Those gentlemen with their leading partisans, from 1793 down to the time of declaring war, appear to have entertained the fond but false conceit, that by withholding our demands for British manufactures and productions, we could reduce to idleness a very large portion of her people, and by stopping our supplies of provisions, especially of flour and grain, bring a famine on her dominions in Europe and the W. Indies—and by both kinds of distress excite discontents and popular commotions, which would compel the British government to yield to their demands, rights essential to the naval power and extensive commerce of Great Britain, and consequently to her safety and independence; and which therefore she would never yield but with her national existence.

The object of France was universal empire. Britain presented the chief obstacle, and for a while the only barrier, to her rapid strides, when in full march to the acquisition of that object. Britain therefore must be crippled, and like the continental states reduced to submission. Mr. Jefferson, six or seven years ago, predicted her downfall. She must, he said, sink under the enormous weight of her public debt, and the overwhelming power of France. His whole deportment and public acts justify the opinion, that his wishes were ardent to his prediction.

The first instruction to Mr. Jefferson's favorite minister to Great Britain (Mr. Monroe) in 1804, embracing, as a primary object, the obtaining of a stipulation, which should render the American flag a sure protection to British seamen; although there were at that time on board our merchant vessels a number sufficient to man five and twenty or thirty ships of the line; and with such a stipulation in their favour, by removing all fears of impressment, the number would soon have been doubled. And without this stipulation on the part of Great Britain, Mr. Monroe was told, "your negotiation will be at an end." Thus early was Mr. Jefferson determined to have no treaty with Great Britain, unless on terms which would put in jeopardy her safety and independence.

In 1806, negotiations with Great Britain were renewed by two ministers, Mr. Wm. Pinkney being joined with Mr. Monroe, accompanied with the first non-importation law, as a rod held over the head of the British government, to coerce them into terms by their fears for the loss of our custom, as consumers of British manufactures, if

they did not yield. The string of apologies which Monroe and Pinkney were furnished with, for this ungracious act, demonstrate that Jefferson and Madison viewed it in its obvious, offensive aspect. Yet it was pretended not at all "to derogate from the amicable dispositions of the U. States towards Great Britain!" The non-importation act being suspended, the result of this negotiation was a treaty, satisfactory to those two ministers, but which, every body knows, Mr. Jefferson peremptorily rejected; because it did not contain an express, formal stipulation on the subject of impressments, that would protect British seamen on board American merchant vessels. So the partial non-importation act went into operation.

But notwithstanding his unadvised rejection of this treaty, Mr. Jefferson was willing to receive all the advantages of its stipulations, "by a mutual understanding, founded on friendly and liberal discussions and explanations, that in practice each party will entirely conform to what may be thus informally settled." And why, then, not ratify the treaty in due form, seeing it contained such provisions as would usefully regulate the intercourse between the two nations? The French Emperor would have been offended, as were the Directorial Tyrants of France with the treaty concluded by Mr. Jay. Nothing short of hostilities between the U. States and Great Britain would eventually satisfy either. A formal ratified treaty, would have tied Mr. Jefferson's hands; for the people of the U. States are not yet so far advanced in corruption, as like the French government, to observe or violate treaties merely as their interest might dictate. But a very little shuffling would be requisite to get rid of an "understanding," which it would be easy not to understand.

Passing by the variety of succeeding measures, all calculated to increase and aggravate the differences between the U. States and Great Britain, and to prepare the people for the catastrophe, an open war—I have now to observe, that from the beginning of the session of Congress of 1810, 11, war projects were on foot. The clamour against Great Britain was kept up. The army was to be augmented to five and thirty thousand men; and Canada was to be invaded and taken. Still there was a reluctance in Congress to make the declaration of war. The public sentiment was manifestly in favor of peace. And no effectual preparations for war were made. Our seaports were to be better fortified—the army to be raised and disciplined—the empty treasury to be filled. Under these circumstances, few would believe that Congress seriously intended to declare war. In the view of most men, a declaration of war, in the actual condition of the country, could only be the offspring of madness and folly. Nevertheless, after being in session seven months, a majority in each house of Congress were screwed up to the war pitch; and the fatal declaration was made: Precipitately, I have said: for every measure taken without the preparations essential to a rational prospect of success, must be pronounced precipitate. Why then, without an army—without cloathing, camp equipage, and other munitions of war—with an unprotected sea coast—with an empty treasury—without credit to borrow—without courage to lay taxes, and without confidence in the people to bear them—was war thus precipitately declared—I answer, from an apprehension that the ground without which a declaration was dispaired of, would be taken from under their feet. Let it be remembered, that the British orders in council—and not the affair of impressments—were the avowed main cause of the rigorous and total non-importation act against Great Britain, as well as the immediate precursor and chief assumed cause for urging a declaration of war; and but for these orders, it

\* Madison's letter of May 17, 1806, to Monroe and Pinkney.  
† Letter of Feb. 3, 1807, from Madison to Monroe and Pinkney.



is well known that the assent of Congress to a declaration of war could not have been obtained. But the speedy revocation of the orders in council was expected. The disturbances and riots among large bodies of British manufactures—the numerous petitions to parliament for the revocation of the orders—the vehement zeal of the opposition members of parliament in the same cause—with the doubts which seemed to be entertained by others of the utility of a longer continuance of the orders: These weighty considerations must have satisfied our administration that the orders in council would soon be revoked. But this idea does not rest on my conjecture only: Mr. Madison's agent in London, Mr. Russell (to whom, in eight days after the declaration of war, instructions were sent to propose an armistice, a suspension of war!) confirms its correctness, by the observations he made to the British minister, Lord Castlereagh. Mr. Russell's words are these: "As to the supposed ignorance in America of the revocation of the orders in council, at the time my instructions were dated, I observed, that if this ignorance did in fact exist, yet from certain expressions in these instructions, an expectation of such a measure seems to have been confidently entertained."

The motive for the precipitate declaration of war is now apparent.—The administration confidently expected a speedy revocation of the orders in council—which removing the main cause would prevent a war: therefore they rushed into it, unprovided with the essentials for commencing and prosecuting it with any rational prospect of success. Had they, like prudent and honest men, first made the necessary preparations, time would have been allowed for the arrival of the expected official act of the revocation of the orders in council—and then the project of war would have been defeated. But war being once declared, Mr. Madison was then prepared to say—"By that determination the relation between the two countries have been altogether changed, and it is only by a termination of the war or measures leading to it by consent of both governments, that its calamities can be closed or mitigated."—Which consent it was in Mr. Madison's power to withhold as long as he pleased. To make a show his willingness to give such consent was easy—while the terms or conditions of either in form or substance would forbid consent on the part of Great Britain. Some alleged causes for continuing the war, but which would never have produced its declaration must be removed by improbable concessions on the part of Great Britain or its calamities cannot be closed. To Congress it exclusively belongs to make war: but the President alone can institute a negotiation for peace, and with the consent of the Senate conclude a treaty of peace. The staff is now in the President's hands, and if the means of carrying on the war should not be provided, he may avoid making peace; and thus accomplish substantially all the objects for which, by a train of unhallowed measures, the U. States have been conducted to their present calamitous situation.

Some gentlemen not choosing to utter a direct charge of treachery or corruption—and others over charitable—have apologized for the conduct of the administration, by ascribing its errors and misconduct to the seductive arts of the French government. I know not whether Mr. Madison will thank them for this excuse, at the expense of his understanding. But a man of his discernment, and who for more than thirty years had been familiarly acquainted with French diplomacy, with all its arts of intrigue and finesse, has not been their dupe at this time. A sentiment which I quote from high authority, may in the opinion of others as well as in my own, much more satisfactorily account for the conduct of the American administration: for the last twelve years. "Every man is tempted (seduced) when he is drawn away by his own lust, and enticed." I do not know a well informed citizen, not a partisan of the administration, who does not believe with me—That the original embargo, and other consequent measures destructive of our commerce and best interests, and finally the

Letter to Monroe purporting to have been written in London the 17th Sept. 1812, but handed by Russell himself to Monroe, at Washington, in November following.

Monroe's letter to Russell, dated Aug. 21, 1812.

war against Great Britain, have been taken and declared in concert with and in subservience to the French government.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.  
April 15, 1815.

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOIS, THURSDAY, MAY 6.

The "Severn Planter," No. 2, was received at too late a period to be inserted this week.

When Buonaparte had cleverly fixed himself on the throne of the Bourbons, and organized, in some degree, his government, the first object of his attention was then to make provision for every member of his own family, as well as a numerous host of favorites. Such appears to have been the system adopted by Mr. Madison.—In many of his appointments merit has been entirely thrown aside, and, without any other recommendation than family connection, or a total want of every quality which entitle public characters to confidence, he has lavished his favours on them. Not so with the immortal Washington, the political Saviour of his country! for he neglected his own family lest he might be reproached with partiality, and sought talents, integrity and worth, to fill the various departments of the government. But as "all old things are done away, and all things become new," under the reign of Madison, what would have been censurable in another, is thought by many to be highly meritorious in him.

The New-England elections show the feelings of the people respecting the war. In Massachusetts Gov. Strong has a majority of nearly 14,000 votes; and such was the increased majority in Rhode-Island, that a very feeble opposition only was made by the democrats. They retired from the polls, as it is stated, in sullen silence, at the unparalleled success of Federalism.

The honourable John Cotton Smith, has been elected governor of Connecticut, by an increased majority. This is the only state that has not at one time or other been overrun by democratic principles, and notwithstanding the violent assaults that have been made upon her, she has preserved her politics untainted by French Jacobinism, which generally has been mingled in our political institutions.

It is highly probable that this will be made a defensive rather than offensive war, before it is brought to a close. The late movements of the enemy evince a determination on their part to create, if possible, a diversion of our troops from Canada. Their ships have been stationed off the harbour of Boston, Rhode-Island, New-London, Montauk Point, New-York, the Delaware and Chesapeake. Thus they have at least cut off all communication, and excited a degree of alarm, that has called into service great numbers of militia. Block-Island, little south of the mouth of Narragansett Bay, has lately been visited by them, where they took as much provisions and water as their necessities demanded. We certainly have great reason to expect, that much damage will be done by their attacks along the borders of the Chesapeake.

#### A Conjecture.

Suppose any distinguished Federalist, for instance a governor, counsellor, or senator, had taken protection for himself and property as a certain Jacob Gibson, Esquire, has done, and had gone immediately after to Baltimore, what treatment is it likely he would have received from the patriotic gentry of that place? If we might judge from the temper and disposition that have been manifested on former occasions, there are good grounds to believe they would have indicted punishment on him, without waiting the slow formalities of law to decide upon his guilt or innocence. We would not wish to see any violence exercised towards his person, but if he has been guilty of any infraction of the laws of his country, which there is but

too much reason to believe, let a court of justice affix to his crime a penalty which the law requires. His fault, if perchance he has been guilty of any, may perhaps be extenuated by circumstances; if so, let him be brought before a tribunal of his country, and exculpate himself from the unfavourable suspicions which now rest upon him. It is rather surprising how so many of the furious advocates for war should in some way or other have backslided since its commencement.—All is not right!

#### Effects of the war on our large Commercial Cities, and particularly on Baltimore.

In places which have grown into importance by means of commerce and navigation, there are great numbers of persons who depend for subsistence on the general prosperity, yet are no ways connected in trade themselves. The internal improvements of such places usually advanced in a ratio proportionate to their success in commerce and mercantile speculations.—Hence mechanics, tradesmen, and labourers of every description, meet with lucrative employment. But this continues no longer than trade remains free and unshackled, for as soon as commerce, which gives motion to every art and profession, loses its powers, the whole system of industry which depended on it, ceases its operations.—A city which has risen into consequence by means of commerce, is something like the body in a state of lethargy, when deprived of it. It is commerce which animates and enlivens, which gives energy and nerve to every species of business. This we see particularly exemplified in the situation of Baltimore, whose increase of population, and rapidly in improvement, has no parallel in this, or perhaps in any other country. Its local advantages, as well as the enterprise of its citizens, induced emigrations, not only from Europe, but from every part of America, and here fortunes were accumulated with astonishing rapidity. No place more abounded in desperate and enterprising speculators.—The streets, in these times, were crowded with wagons from the country; the wharves with ships from foreign parts; and the produce of the state was conveyed here, in small vessels, as to a general depot, and one scene of industry universally displayed itself over the face of the city. With those of extensive capital, every grade of artificer, tradesman, and labourer, found active and profitable employment. Provisions, coal and wood, being plenty and cheap, enabled every man, with a proper share of economy, to realize something at the year's end, after paying his unavoidable expenses. The reverse of this must now be the case—and should a strict blockade be kept up by the enemy, until they are driven from the bay by inclemency of weather, a scene of indescribable distress will there be exhibited. A total annihilation of trade, succeeded by a general state of alarm, must throw out of employment the brick-maker, bricklayer, carpenter, as well as many others; and such being the exorbitant price which most of the necessary articles of life command, that to procure them will soon be placed beyond the reach of their power. Under such circumstances, many will be compelled to resort either to the cold heart of charity, plunder, or emigration.—Should they migrate, it might be asked to what place they could flee where the scene would be materially changed? The country could afford them no asylum, unless their habits, their modes, their occupations in life, were relinquished for others. Other commercial cities could not afford them employ, because the uncertain events of war have put a stop to all improvement. Misfortunes, which they did not foresee, nor even dream of, will drive them to acts which, but from necessity, they would otherwise abhor and shudder to commit. A sad resort will be left them in this calamitous situation, when they have neither home, food or business. Then will they see, that they have erred by

placing confidence in the authors of their own, as well as the nation's disasters.

From a moderate calculation it is estimated, that the militia now in the service of this state, will be an expense of \$7000 per day, \$210,000 per month, and \$2,520,000 per annum. A very pretty sum for Maryland to pay for her own defence, so early in the war!!

#### Exchange of Prisoners.

This being made a port for the exchange of prisoners, it is unquestionably the duty of government to make arrangements for their reception when brought here. During the last week nearly 300 were landed from Admiral Warren's squadron; and had it not been for the executive of the state, and some of the citizens of this place, who took compassion on their situation, they would have been left to grope their way to their families and homes destitute of the means to defray their expenses, or even to procure themselves a morsel of food; for no provision had been made by government to do either.—Neither the citizens of the state, nor of this place, should feel themselves under any great obligations to Mr. Madison for bringing here so great a number of prisoners when it must be attended with such repeated and heavy claims on their charity. It is his duty to direct his agents to furnish hospitals and attendance for the sick and wounded, and provisions for those destitute of the means of procuring them. If such directions have been given, and funds furnished sufficient for this object, then the officer must have been highly culpable in a neglect of his duty, but there is every reason to believe that the fault lies in the principal rather than the agent.

#### The Meditated Invasion.

While Mr. Madison is endeavouring to make preparations for a grand expedition into the cold and sterile regions of the North, he leaves the sea coast with all its productive and valuable islands, to the depredations and ravages of the enemy. Of islands they have taken possession of many, which furnish them with provisions and water, sufficient to prevent the necessity of their leaving the coast for a moment in pursuit of either. These will be of great utility to them during a continuance of the war, and they may even cultivate them without fear of being molested by any power within our reach. Such are the advantages of a maritime over a land force, to carry on war with a great naval power, that if we had a navy, such as we might and ought before this to have had, these depredations would have been prevented. But according to our wise system of policy, nothing is equal to militia for the protection of maritime rights; and with a few cavalry and infantry, the whole united fleet of any belligerent might easily be chased from our waters. The glitter of swords, or display of muskets, in the hands of undisciplined men, according to our great theorists, are calculated to excite more terror than the broad mouthed thunder of cannon, and be a surer safeguard than line of battle ships. If they are not yet convinced of the fallacy of this doctrine, the operations of the summer will fully evince it. Many valuable towns, many productive islands and defenceless points, are at the mercy of our enemy, and we may see them laid in ashes, or destroyed, without being able to afford them any protection. That this will be the inevitable consequence of the war few will pretend to doubt, and before it is concluded, we shall exhibit to the world a nation ready to make any sacrifices to gratify the silliest whim and caprice.

It is stated by a passenger who arrived in yesterday's stage that after the destruction of Havre-de-Grace, the enemy proceeded on to Col. L'Ange's Cannon Foundry and succeeded in destroying it with the loss of 4 killed—One American only was killed.

The Enemy's Squadron.  
The Statim, and one other frigate, are the only vessels of the enemy lying off our harbour.—Three or four passed up the Bay on Tuesday evening, apparently frigates.

#### COMMUNICATION.

As the guards for the night in the city of Annapolis are not present, they do not prevent disorderly persons from knocking at our doors at the most unreasonable hours, and alarming our families to a serious degree. We are not, by saying this, intending to impute any fault or blame either to officers or sentries and understand that at present sentries are placed at particular points, and the remainder of the guard do patrol. This communication is merely intended to call the attention of the commanding officers to the fact, that disorderly persons do knock at the doors of some of our citizens, long after they have retired for the night, and on every occasion a considerable alarm is given to the male part of their families, who naturally suppose that an alarm is given on account of the enemy. We therefore suggest for consideration, the propriety of sending a patrol of the guard to the town, every one or two hours, to take up, and carry to the guard house, every disorderly person they find rambling about the streets after that hour.

#### A NUMBER.

#### HAVRE-DE-GRACE DESTROYED.

By several passengers in the stage which arrived last evening, information is received that about the dawn of yesterday morning, a considerable number of the enemy came up as high as Havre-de-Grace, and commenced the bombardment of that place with shells and rockets. It lasted about 15 minutes. The destruction was general, even the baggage of the stage passengers was destroyed. Mr. Mallory, who effected his retreat under cover of the darkness, states that a considerable division of the enemy proceeded towards the latter place; that a few were sent out; that they then passed without molesting it; and it is supposed that their intention was to proceed to Hughes's furnace, to destroy the works and cannon about it. The garrison near Havre-de-Grace, consisting of a few men only, opposed no difficulties to the progress of the enemy, the number of whom we have not heard of. As the stages were destroyed, and part of the enemy remained at Havre-de-Grace, it is probable that no more will arrive from the north this morning. (Balt. Coffee House Books.)

Copy of a letter from J. Sewell, President of the Bank at Elkhart to Jacob Gibson, Esq. in Baltimore dated 30th April.

"I received your note this morning, and regret it is out of my power to supply you with the shot requested."

"The British made an attack yesterday, and after being repulsed twice at French-Town, succeeded in taking possession of a small fortification erected there—they burnt the ware-houses at the place with considerable quantity of goods—then landed at White Hall and marched over opposite the battery erected at Elk-Landing; and after receiving two or three shot retired and embarked immediately."

"Thirteen barges came up full of men. We are all under arms here and expect another attack hourly."

#### From the Hudson Whig.

#### THE FATE OF OUR CONSCRIPTS.

One day last week the front of the county gaol in this city, exhibited the novel spectacle of 4 persons breaking out of it, in open defiance in the presence of a number of citizens, and none disposed to prevent them from effecting their escape. These men were the few who remained in gaol of the great number who had been confined there the past winter, by the court martial which sat in this city for the trial of conscripts or drafted militia from this county, who neglected to join their regiment, when it was ordered to march last fall. A part of the gaol we understand, was razed to this court-martial as a provocation, where delinquents in conscript service as they were found guilty were confined, unless they would enlist into the regular army of the U. States; on which condition, we are also informed, it was stipulated with them to forego, and every penalty to which they were subjected by their delinquency as conscripts. Under these circumstances, it will be readily conceived that the proceedings of this court-martial, have been to the severe recruiting parties in this city, the most fruitful source of enlistment, the hearts of many of these young

men misgave them on their flight, ordered to prison, and were then into an enlistment as a means of avoiding the dangers of prison; others suffered themselves to be dragged thither and confined some a week, some a fortnight, and others longer, before they prevailed upon to enlist. The perseverance and fortitude of the four only which we have heard of held out to the court martial adjourned at these four men in prison, a passing sentence upon them when the gaol was recently razed by the former into the hands of the present sheriff, he legal authority over these men were not included in the trial, they therefore remained the sufferance, without any provision for them, and subsisted upon the charity of the gaoler when he discovered the proper enquiries to make if any person in the place entrusted with their care; able to find any such person, he referred to let them escape, than see them starve to death. These young men remain about the city the greater part of the day, and have since returned their friends and parents in parts of the county. Yet is called a blessed thing—rulers a blessed set of men.

#### HARRISON SAFE.

We are indebted to the printer of the editor of the Weekly Intelligence, which announces the arrival of general Harrison Meigs. The report of his being destitute of foundation Granger received no such was stated in the Alexandria paper.

From a proof sheet of the trial, April 13.

The RIGHTS of the citizen State of New-York trampled foot, and the CONSTITUTION by the military U. S.

Several of the respectable of the county of St. Lawrence forcibly seized by Lieut. Letin, of the 1st regiment dragoons, and about 30 myrmidons under his command the 9th April inst. by virtue of Lt. Col. Pike, the ant at Sackett's Harbour, with forced from their point of the bayonet, ed off to the Harbour, to a court martial for treason, in trading to Canada.

The following memorandum delivered by Lieut. Aust friends of the sufferers, authority for this arbitrariness:

"I have arrested and my custody, by virtue of a writ from Col. Pike at Sackett's Harbour, (of following is a true copy list of names furnished by Mr. Richards, Esq.) the persons: Willard State Steadman, Asa Day, Uriah David Coffeen, — God Phillips."

Dated April 8, 1813.

"This (relating to one principal object of another is—for you Massena, 42 miles below, and deliver the writ to Mr. Richards, and to seize and make prisoners whom he charges engaged in treasonable bringing to this place—and acts which he may deem to the good of the public."

#### LORING.

Lt. 1st reg. U. S. dragoons commanding within this village, y application for a habeas corpus (to bring the writ to Utica to be discharged by the commission than Williams, Esq. Mr. Burrows, started on his return to Sackett's Harbour.

Oneda County, ss. David Burrows, of being duly sworn, deposes that he received the foregoing order and the friends of the prisoners mentioned, on the 9th day of April employed this deponent Utica and obtain a habeas corpus and the deponent heard the







Copy of a letter from Captain S. M. Evans, U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated April 10, 1813.

U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, Boston, April 10, 1813.

SIR, I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a report I have made to Commodore Decatur, relative to the cruise of this ship, agreeably to an order I received from him under date of the 6th of Oct. last.

Respectfully I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

SAML. EVANS, The hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, Boston, April 10, 1813.

SIR— I avail myself of the termination of the Chesapeake's cruise, which has ended by her arrival in this port, to inform you of the transactions thereof.

I believe it is known to you that we sailed from Boston on the 17th Dec. last. On the 31st, at 3 P. M. we discovered the first sail to which we gave chase; but night coming on we lost sight of her. On the 1st day of Jan. at half past 3 P. M. being in lat. 44 N. long. 32 W. we discovered another sail to which we gave chase—at 5, Lt. Page boarded her and discovered that she was the American brig Julia of Boston, from Lisbon bound to Boston and that she was sailing under a British licence which the captain delivered to him. In consequence of this I determined to place her papers in the hands of a midshipman, and send him into her port of destination, that she might be proceeded against if proper; but the night being now advanced and the weather boisterous, I concluded to lay by with her until morning. When at half past 8 A. M. while about dispatching her two sail were discovered in the wind's eye, standing directly for our weather bow. About half past 9 I discovered by their sails they were vessels of war, one of which appeared to be a large ship. Midshipman Blodget and the captain of the brig were now dispatched to her, with directions to steer his course, by doing which he would go large and some distance from them; and on the return of the boat, I wore round and stood under double reefed topsail and fore topmast stay-sail, so as to bring them about three points on our weather quarter with the double purpose of drawing them from the brig, and by compelling them to haul more up to be enabled to ascertain more correctly the force of them. After standing some distance from the brig, I backed the mizen top-sail to let them approach us; but finding they bore directly up, and that by remaining with it back they would be quite near us, before we could discover their force, I filled it again and stood one point higher than before, and they again hauled up; but not so that we could discover more than the round of their bows, and nearly in this position they kept until about 1 A. M. when we lost sight of them in a heavy squall—about this time our foretop-mast was discovered to be sprung, and by meridian the sea and wind had increased to that degree that it was necessary to bring the ship to a reefed foresail and maintop-sail with hoisted top-gallant masts. At 2 P. M. having every thing snug, and being desirous to ascertain their force so that if there was not a great disparity, I might endeavour to obtain a position to bring them to action on the weather moderating; I wore and stood in the direction we had last seen them until 5 P. M.—when discovering nothing of them I again wore and proceeded towards our place of destination. On the 9th we made the island of St. Anthony, one of the Cape de Verdes. Here it may be proper to mention that our passage until the 10th of January when we were in lat. 15, 30 N. and long. 25, 11 W. had been uncommonly boisterous. We had by that day lost two foretopmasts; and from the day of our sailing until then the gun-deck had not been dry.

On the 12th at 5 A. M. we discovered a sail N. by E. to which we gave chase, and at 10 brought her to and boarded her. She proved to be the British ship Volunteer, from Liverpool to Batta, one of the convoy of 12 sail bound to different parts of South America, and the Pacific Ocean, under charge of the Cherub, sloop, from which she had parted 5 days previous to our falling in with her. She had on board a considerable invoice of dry goods; and I put a crew on board her and

dispatched her to America. The next day at 5 A. M. we discovered another sail bearing W. by N. to which we gave chase, and at 10 boarded her. As she was known to be the brig Liverpool Hero, one of the convoy, I boarded her under English colours, in hopes of being enabled to gain such information as would bring us in sight of the fleet. I found she had left them the day after the Volunteer: that she had but little that was valuable in her, and as her mainmast would make us a most excellent maintopmast, which we were much in want of, I determined to take out the valuable part of the cargo and destroy her. While in the execution of this at 4 P. M. another sail was discovered. On seeing us she made sail from us, and as the wind was light and no possibility of coming up with her before dark, I judged it best to take what we could from the brig while the day lasted, and to run part of the night to the southward and westward in hopes to intercept her next day—this I did, and lay by the latter part of the night and most of the next morning.

When seeing nothing of her, I bore up and stood in a direction to intercept the fleet, if they had passed the inside of the Cape de Verdes which, from the course they were steering when the brig separated from them, and the information I was enabled to glean from the captain and crew of her before I informed them who we were, I was strongly impressed with the idea they had done; but I regret to say that after pursuing this course until I arrived on our cruising ground we saw nothing of them. Perhaps, sir, the idea may suggest itself to you, that taking into consideration the latitude allowed in my instructions, it would have been proper for me to have pursued them further; and I will therefore give you my reasons for not doing so. As I have mentioned heretofore I boarded the brig under English colors, and I believe the captain had not the smallest suspicion of our being other than an English frigate until I undeceived him. By different questions I learnt that there was not the smallest apprehension in the fleet of falling in with American cruisers, between where they were and their places of destination, and that it was very possible that they had nearly all separated, as the evening when he last saw the commodore they were much scattered; some a considerable distance astern of the brig and others as far ahead—and by the papers I obtained I learnt they were bound to nearly as many ports as there were vessels. These considerations operated forcibly to determine me to abide on the ground allotted me, and I reasoned thus—It is evident that by this time they must be separated, and the only probable chance I can have of falling in with them will be to proceed directly and cruise off a neutral harbor; by doing this I may possibly fall in with one or two that are bound to the most northerly ports—but while I am occupied looking for these vessels which may be in shore of me—when I see them escape—the chance is the others will be safely arrived in port—besides at this period an alarming malignant fever had made its appearance in the ship, which threatened to be epidemic, & I was apprehensive that by going into the sultry latitudes where we might calculate upon almost continual rain, there would be no possibility of checking it. Again, this was only one fleet, and from one port: we were in the track they sailed both home and outward. The newspapers we had obtained announced that the Governor-General of India would sail in a few weeks, in a frigate for his command; by remaining where we were, was it not possible we might be so fortunate as to intercept him? Finally, taking into consideration all those circumstances, I determined to remain on our cruising ground be the event what it would; and I have now to regret that I must inform you that I could scarcely have made a more unhappy determination; for after cruising there until the 22d of February we discovered but one sail, which proved to be the British brig Earl Percy, from Barravista to Brazil, with a cargo of salt, her mainmast and ordered in.

It now remains for me to relate to you the transactions since we left our cruising ground. From the 5th of Feb. when we took the Earl Percy, and were in the long. of 24, 30 W. and lat. 2, 31 N. until the 23d the weather had been such as to deprive us of the benefit of lunar observations. Apprehensive that we had a westerly current, I had part of the time been plying to the east-

ward—when on the 23d we found ourselves by a lunar in 30, 30 W.

As we were now, in my opinion, to the westward of the general track, and it would take all the time we could allow ourselves to remove to the southward, to gain 3 or 4 degrees of easting, I concluded we could do no better than abandon the ground we had been so unfortunately on—and on the 24th bore up for the coast of Surinam. Here we arrived on the 2d March and remained until the 6th, without seeing any thing—when we made sail to the northward and passed about a degree to the eastward of Barbadoes and the other Carribee Islands until to the northward of them, when we steered to the west parallel to the different passages, until long. 75—when we hauled to the northward and eastward along our coast—in this route we fell in with the following vessels which we boarded, and we chased one ship and a sloop. The former of which escaped us in the night, and the latter in thick weather.

In lat. 25, 51 N. long. 66, 56 W. March 19th, boarded a Spanish schr. from Porto Rico for Cadiz. In lat. 25, 58 N. long. 68, 15 W. March 21, boarded the ship Charleston and Liverpool Packet from Cadiz to N. York. In lat. 26, 20 N. long. 70, 6 W. March 23, boarded the cartel schr. Thetis, from St. Bartholomews to N. Y. out of which we obtained 7 volunteers. On the 3d of April, in lat. 37, 51 N. long. 71, 9 W. boarded the Portuguese brig St. Antonio, De Invego, from Lisbon to Wilmington (N. C.). On the 5th April, lat. 40, 18 N. long. 68, 24 W. boarded the ship Virginia from Lisbon to N. Y.

On the 7th of April, lat. 41, 55 N. long. 68, 7 W. retook the schr. Valerius, in the possession of an English prize-master, who stated that he cut her out of Tarpaulin cove on the 8th April. Lat. 42, 57 N. long. 68 W. boarded the brig Jane, of Portland, for St. Bartholomews. I am happy to inform you that independent of the fever, I have before alluded to, the ship has been unusually healthy for a new crew. We have not now so many on the sick list as we sailed with; and owing to the judicious arrangements of the first lieutenant Page and the surgeon, and the zeal with which they were carried into execution by all the officers, we were fortunate enough to check it in a short time, with the loss of 7 men, who all died in from 3 to 7 days illness.

The ship will require new masts, the one in being decayed; and in working in yesterday, a heavy flaw carried away the main-top-mast, by which we unfortunately lost 3 men and sprung the head of the mainmast, which I expect will have to be replaced likewise. We have on board between 40 and 50 prisoners. The masters of the Volunteer and Liverpool Hero, I permitted to proceed in the Earl Percy on parole.

I am with respect, sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) SAML. EVANS. Commodore Stephen Decatur.

#### A CARD.

The person who inadvertently, or designedly, took from the subscriber's counting-room, the first volume of Rolin's Ancient History, is requested to return the same, and its full value, in money, will be paid, if required.

W. ALEXANDER. 3w.

By His Excellency LEVIN WINDER Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

In the present situation of the state, a meeting of the Legislature is thought necessary; wherefore, I have, by and with the advice and consent of the council, appointed the third Monday of May next for the meeting of the General Assembly of this state; whereof the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-first day of April, (18) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

LEV. WINDER.

By his excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published every day for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melshelmer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hager's Town Gazette and Grieve's paper, and the United States Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

of the Council.

#### Baltimore Hospital.

March 30th, 1813.

The board of visitors of this institution report, that during eight months, ending on the 31st December last, 42 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	3
Died,	14
Remaining,	17
Total,	85

The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future date, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have, by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians, Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.

Attending Surgeon, Doctor Gibson.

Consulting Physicians,

Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter,

White, Crawford, Birchhead, Chataud,

Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

Visitors,

John Hillen, James Mosher, William

McDonald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller,

Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

#### LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

All the right, title and interest, of Henderson Sim Boteler, being his life estate in all that tract or parcel of Land, containing 305 acres, whereon John Lyon now lives, being a part of Trent neck plantation, situate in St. Mary's county, on Jowle's creek, a branch of the Patuxent. The property is well provided with houses, and adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. There will likewise be sold, by virtue of the said decree, several Negroes of different descriptions. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall pay the purchase money at his option, on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorised by the decree, to convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

H. G. S. Key, trustee.

April 15, 1813.

#### 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, calls himself DAVID CALVERT, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; he has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable large whiskers; is apt to smile when spoken to & shows his teeth very much. He had on when he went away, a round jacket and trousers of homespun kersey, dyed purple; he took other clothing with him, among which there was a regimental coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance and many relations, and from whence I lately purchased him of John Seriyer, living near Friendship; he likewise has relations in Alexandria. Whoever takes up the above mentioned negro and brings him home or confines him in any goal so that I get him, shall receive if in this county, 20 dollars, and fifty miles from home, 30 dollars, and if out of the state the above reward.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN.

March 11.

#### Mail Stages to Baltimore.

Commenced on Monday last, the 26th instant to run daily, by stages, from the Union Tavern, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Baltimore to early dinner, and vice versa.

The proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that neither point nor expense has been spared in establishing the line, and feels assured of giving general satisfaction.

Freight and baggage at the rate of heretofore, and all baggage at the rate of the owner.

JOHN GADSBY.

N. B. The public are requested to take notice, that the Mail for Baltimore will close at 7 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday and Saturdays.

April 29.

2

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now afloat in the Potomack and Chesapeake Navigation Lottery, second class.

1 prize of \$20,000

1 do. 5,000

1 do. 2,000

7 do. 1,000

12 do. 500

30 do. 100

Besides the following Stationary Prizes

1 prize of \$15,000

1 do. 10,000

1 do. 5,000

1 do. 2,000

8 do. 1,000

8 do. 500

10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class.

Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1 1/2 blanks to a prize.

Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN,

Book-seller, George-town.

Who sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class.

21

All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets—All lottery information gratis.

Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed; will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West River, at eight dollars cash, or \$10; the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Pasture gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes.

William Pritchard, manager.

5 April.

it

Wanted to hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN,

Who understands plain cooking and washing—one from the country would be preferred—Such an one that can come well recommended for her honesty, sobriety and industry, will hear of a place by applying at this office.

April 1.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of George Pools, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also sworn in his petition that he is not a bankrupt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Pools be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Pools should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.

April 29.

2

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Wrenn, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is not a bankrupt, and having prayed to be discharged from debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Wrenn be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the 1st Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Wrenn should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

April 29.

2

Among the means of preserving the public power in the present state of our nation, is continually reproaching those who question their duty or patriotism: And

men to be destitute of abilities, then such enquirers are denounced as the advocates of Britain; a part of the enemies of my country. God forbid that I should do this, in thought, or deed. On the contrary, of my life, I have been the enemies of my country, and have directed and controlled the U. S. since Mr. Weevil hour, became the

VOL. LXX.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per

POLITICAL.

From the Salem Gazette

MR. PICKERING'S LETTER X.

To the People of the United States

There has lately been an excellent little pamphlet, "The Road to Peace, Co-

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1813.

No. 16.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
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COURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

POLITICAL.

From the Salem Gazette.

**MR. PICKERING'S LETTERS.**  
LETTER X.

To the People of the United States.

There has lately been published an excellent little pamphlet entitled "The Road to Peace, Commerce, Wealth and Happiness, adapted to the understanding of every man who can read: and if the advice of the 'Old Farmer,' who wrote it, were followed in other states, as it has been in Massachusetts, in the late elections, those great blessings would soon be restored.

The object of the "Old Farmer" was to convince his brethren and all others by whose labors government is supported, of past errors in the choice of rulers, whose measures have ruined our commerce, diminished our wealth, and rendered us unhappy; and who, finally, have exchanged our peace for the calamities and miseries of war. They have only, then, to correct those errors, and choose rulers of the opposite character, to reverse the scene—to escape from those evils, and recover the blessings of peace, commerce, wealth and happiness.

With the same great objects exclusively in view, I have stated facts which my public situations brought within my notice; and with the right equally pertaining to every other citizen, I have freely expressed my sentiments of public men and public measures: believing an exposure of the former not less essential to a reformation of abuses, than the just censure of their measures. An eminent writer remarks—"Measures and not men" is the common cant of affected moderation;—a base, counterfeit language, fabricated by knaves and made current among fools. Such gentle censure is not fitted to the present degenerate state of society. What does it avail to expose the absurd contrivance or pernicious tendency of measures, if the man, who advises or executes, shall be suffered not only to escape with impunity, but even to preserve his power, and insult us with the favor of his sovereign?" Junius wrote in England. In the United States, the people are the source of power—the sovereign, by whom ministers, public servants, are appointed; and rarely has the power and favor of a sovereign been equally perverted and abused. To prove this to my fellow-citizens has been the object of the statements and plain observations I have at any time presented to their notice, respecting men as well as measures. For in a republican elective government, where the people choose their chief ministers, a knowledge of the candidates is essential to a wise and prudent choice; and if they prove unfaithful, an exposure of their public character and conduct is essential to the correction of their abuses, by stripping them of power, and substituting faithful men to administer the government. On this point, I add one more address; and I submit, that the sinister means by which demagogues, the great preachers to patriotism, arrive at power in a free state.

Among the means of preserving public power in the present hands, the partisans of our national rulers are continually reproaching those citizens who question their wisdom, virtue or patriotism: And if the investigation of their measures show them to be destitute of all those qualities, then such enquirers after truth are denounced as the friends of the enemies of Britain; as taking the part of the enemies of our country. God forbid that I should do this, in thought, word, or deed. On the contrary, in every part of my life, I have been opposed to the enemies of my country. The partisans of those enemies are the men who have directed and controlled the course of the U. S. since Mr. Jefferson's election, and have become their president; and especially from the year 1806, when the seeds of mischief, previously sown, had visibly vegetated, and have since yielded annual crops, more or less abundant, of evils and calamities, and finally produced an unnecessary and unjust war—a war by which Great Britain has become an unwilling enemy—compelled to be such by our own rulers. The latter, and the French government, jointly and severally, I have long considered as the only real enemies of the United States; and therefore according to the measure of my knowledge of public affairs, I have so aimed to represent them to my fellow citizens; that both might be deprived of power and influence in this country; when, and when only, the sufferings we have long been sustaining and the heaviest of all calamities which we now feel, will have an end.

*The Road to Power in a Free State.*

If an artful villain slip from the pocket of an individual his watch or his purse—or palm upon him money or notes ingeniously counterfeited—all men make common cause with the sufferer, to find and bring to punishment the thief and the cheat. But crafty politicians, under false but plausible pretensions of love and devotion to a whole people, may steal their affections, and then despoil them, not of their property only, but of their rights and liberties: and the citizens who detect and expose the public cheat, instead of being hailed as the people's friends, are often reviled and treated as their worst enemies. Various causes contribute to produce this seemingly strange result. The petty cheat stands alone, or has but a small band of associates; & all are the refuse of mankind.—The public cheat—the politician—who, veiling his real character, has, by systematic hypocrisy, acquired popularity, sets out with the advantage of education, perhaps of wealth, and of reputation; in a word, with all the attributes of a gentleman, and in the garb of patriotism. With these habiliments, in this dress, he employs numerous agents; some of them honest, but deceived by his fair outside, industriously exhibit the same to the view of their friends & neighbors; others, corrupt, and willing to receive, in hand or in promise, the wages of iniquity, frame and propagate lies and slanders against the upright citizens who stand in their patron's way: and thus he advances to the object of his ambition.

Whether by such means Mr. Jefferson rose to power—and with him his numerous adherents in all parts of the United States—those who have had a knowledge of public affairs for three and twenty years past, will be able to decide. They will recollect the opposition to the federal plan of administering the government begun soon after Mr. Jefferson took a seat in the cabinet as secretary of state; and the establishment of the National Gazette, in 1791 or 1792, under his patronage, and edited by a clerk in his office, who received a salary from the public treasury, as translator of the French language; while much, I believe the greater part, of his duty, was performed by another clerk to whom Mr. Jefferson himself would sometimes lend a hand, that the worthy editor might not be withdrawn from his "useful labours," in undermining the administration of Washington. This editor, if I mistake not, has long been receiving his reward as loan officer for South Carolina.—They will also recollect the Aurora, in which paper slanders of Washington and the federal administration were so frequent or rather so constant than an Aurora without them, I have heard it remarked, was considered as a phenomenon. The yellow fever took off its first editor prior to Mr. Jefferson's presidency. The public rewards of the succeeding editor are well known: first, for some years, the lucrative place of printer and stationer to one or both houses of Congress: the second, the lieutenant-colonelcy of a regiment conferred by Jefferson: the third, the office of the adjutant general, recently, by the appointment of Mr. Madison. No one will forget the atrocious libels on Washington and Adams, in the book entitled "The Prospect before us," written by Callender under the immediate patronage and pay of Mr. Jefferson; of which we have the evidence under his own hand, in his letters to Callender. For these libels Callender was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be fined and imprisoned. Mr. Jefferson, soon afterwards coming to the Presidency, pardoned the culprit, and ordered the fine, which the Marshal had collected, to be restored to him! Another democratic printer who had libelled a respectable federalist in Connecticut, of which the libeller was convicted in a court of justice, and punished, was (like the Aurora editor) selected for a military office, and appointed a captain of dragoons.

Most of the states in the Union, if not all, had newspapers vending the same drugs, to poison the minds of the people; with what success, the Nation too well knows, in the ascent of Jefferson and then of Madison to the chair of state, and by the evils brought on our country under their administrations. Certain it is, that Mr. Jefferson, acquiring with the presidency, an extensive patronage, used it to reward his zealous adherents, who had promoted his election; removing from office faithful men, the greater part of whom had been selected by Washington, in numerous cases to reward them for their revolutionary services, particularly in the army. A general removal, however, of all the federal officers, at one stroke, would at that time, have shocked even democracy itself: Mr. Jefferson, therefore, turned them out by degrees; and in a few, a very few instances, impatient as he was to provide for his followers, left Death, more exorable, more forbearing, to make room for them.

In this way, Mr. Jefferson obtained a host of flatterers, eulogists, and advocates, spread over all parts of the U. S. and interested to exaggerate his merits where he simply performed his duty, and to extenuate or conceal, to excuse or justify, his faults and evil deeds. And to extend his sphere of influence, apostasy from correct principles was sure of a reward. Thus public offices have operated as bribes, to secure the devotion of fellow-labourers in the work of deception, and to make proselytes of others whose virtue was not firm enough to resist the temptation. And the same arts and devices to retain, as originally to acquire power, being diligently practised, the public delusion has been continued; and the eyes and ears of multitudes remain shut against conviction. Yet it is their interest to know the truth; and many pens and voices have been employed to display and proclaim it—and not wholly in vain. Others are to be made sensible of their errors by suffering; and happy will it be for them and the country, if sufferings, severe sufferings, lead them to inquire "what is the cause, who is the author of them?"—Were the question put to me, I should answer in the words of an intelligent and experienced democratic senator of the U. S. just at the close of Mr. Jefferson's eight years administration—"Mr. Jefferson has been the cause of all the calamities which afflict our country." This declaration was made to me in the senate chamber.

Here an honest citizen, in the simplicity of his heart, would ask—"And did that senator, with this knowledge and avowal, remain a democrat, and continue, for a series of years, to support that very administration which has produced these calamities?"—Yes, and thereby maintained his own popularity at home!

I have formerly published an observation of this kind.—That the misrepresentations, false notions, and unfounded prejudices, successfully propagated to subvert the federal administration, had been so strongly inculcated and impressed on the majority of the people, that they were not now to be contradicted and eradicated by their leaders, who could not attempt it without hazarding their popularity, and consequently the loss of their offices or public stations; therefore

the delusion remained, and continued to be cherished, although at the expense of the best interests, and at the hazard of the safety and liberty of our country—as, for the same cause, its peace has since been sacrificed. Take, for an illustration, a recent example of a zealous warm man in the last congress. The fact is stated in a letter now before me from another member highly respectable for his discernment and integrity. His letter, dated Feb. 11, 1813, contains the following passage: "I then entered into some conversation with — on the smallness of the object which we should calculate to obtain even by a successful war with G. Britain, and upon the very equivocal proofs which we had of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. He assented: but added, 'the government is got into a deplorable situation—how can they be extricated?' and (says he) had I been a member of Congress, with the views of our foreign relations which I have now, I should have cut off my right hand sooner than have voted for those measures which have brought us into our present situation."—But his popularity depended on his supporting the system of measures he thus forcibly condemned; and therefore he did support them. The same war-member, early in the late session of congress, accosted another member in this manner—"You must not take it amiss, if in the course of the session I abuse you in a speech in the house: for, next to Pickering, you are the most obnoxious to the republicans, of any man in the U. S. and having a competitor for a seat in congress, in my district, I shall abuse you abominably, to satisfy my constituents that I am a zealous republican!" Here we have the concurring testimony of another democratic member of congress, that the "deplorable situation" of the government and the country, was produced by the system of measures formed by Jefferson (for congress almost implicitly adopted his plans) and persevered in by his successor Madison, in the management of our foreign relations:—that is, chiefly of our affairs with G. Britain and France. Of the general prosperity of the U. S. when Mr. Jefferson entered on his presidency, we have his own public testimony—that they were then "in the full tide of successful experiment;" Now we unfortunately know, they are at dead low water.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.  
April 16, 1813.

From the U. S. Gazette.

We cannot sufficiently express our contempt of that species of popular cant, that represents certain questions to be above party consideration. What is a party consideration? It is a question involving our rights and interests; the welfare of our families for centuries to come. Every tie that binds man to the earth which he inhabits, is decidedly a party consideration. The man who is dead to questions of this nature, is a monster; and so far from being elevated above human nature, sinks incomparably below that of a brute. If the brightest angel of Heaven should become incarnate, and in times like these belong to no party, he would be unworthy of assuming the character of a man. But these men, who boast that they can emancipate themselves from the obligations of all human virtue, and be utterly insensible to the question whether their countrymen are to become freemen or slaves, whether their wives and families shall repose in safety or not, whether the laws shall rule or a tyrant instead of them, these are the men who boast superiority of virtue. They are men beneath the notice of gentlemen of honour, who can break their pledged faith and confidence to the party to whom they profess to belong. As a shameless apology they represent that the life of Washington passed away in attempting to establish a system of policy beneath the notice of virtue so towering as theirs. They declare that they are above the obligations of honour, and have arrived

at such a soaring pitch of moral sublimity, that they can utter falsehoods without injury, and break their faith without an impeachment of their virtue. It is a species of moral felony, and the same in turpitude and audacity, as if a criminal indicted for theft should declare that the law prohibiting the exercise of his nimble fingers in his neighbours pocket, was beneath the notice and regard of such felonious virtue as his own.

We were told by the war party at the time we commenced hostilities, that the war would not affect our valuable coasting trade, nor our foreign commerce except with G. Britain and her dependencies; a contrary opinion was treated with contempt, and considered as an evidence of a criminal partiality for the British nation by the political empiricks who now unfortunately direct the destinies of this country. We now see and experience a total annihilation of both our coasting trade, and foreign commerce, except so much as our enemy for his own convenience, and that of his allies, permits us to carry on! We are reduced to this degrading and humiliating situation without the satisfaction of being able to make even a struggle for our relief. The almost unexampled gallantry of our little navy, neither has, nor can afford our commerce any aid, and has been of no other use, than to show us that if the advice of Washington had been pursued, we might have given security to our commerce, on the ocean, and not now have been idly contending for it, by making war upon the Indians, and the inoffensive inhabitants of the Canadas—the destruction of the former, and the conquest of the latter, will contribute nothing to the security of either our coasting or foreign trade, nor add one cent to the value of our articles of exportation. The whole system of our operations, is as absurd and ridiculous, as to search for whales in the Allegany mountains, and for elephants in the Atlantic ocean.

[Penn. Farmer.]

## NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,  
Has just received a General Assortment of  
SEASONABLE GOODS,  
Consisting of Coarse, Fine, and Fancy Articles.  
ALSO  
GROCERIES,  
Ironmongery and Stationary.  
All which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.  
May 6. 2 tf.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, calls himself DAVID CALVERT, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable large whiskers; is apt to smile when spoken to & shows his teeth very much. He had on when he went away, a round jacket and trowsers of homespun kersey, dyed purple; he took other clothing with him, among which there was a regimental coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance and many relations, and from whence I lately purchased him of John Scrivner, living near Friendship; he likewise has relations in Alexandria. Whoever takes up the above mentioned negro and brings him home or confines him in any goal so that I get him, shall receive if in this county, 20 dollars, if fifty miles from home, 30 dollars, and if out of the state the above reward.  
FREDERICK MACKUBIN.  
March 11. ts.

## NOTICE.

The assessors of Anne Arundel county, will particularly take notice that the board of commissioners request their separate returns on the 17th inst. that being the day adjourned to, to receive their returns.—They will also recollect the fine annexed to delinquents' BILLS.  
By order,  
2X Com. H.



Captain of the Frigate Chesapeake, U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Boston, 10th April, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a report I have made to Commodore Decatur, relative to the cruise of this ship, agreeably to an order I received from him under date of the 6th of Oct. last.

Respectfully I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

SAML. EVANS.

The hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, Boston, April 10, 1813.

SIR—

I avail myself of the termination of the Chesapeake's cruise, which has ended by her arrival in this port, to inform you of the transactions thereof.

I believe it is known to you that we sailed from Boston on the 17th Dec. last. On the 31st, at 3 P. M. we discovered the first sail to which we gave chase; but not coming on we lost sight of her. On the 1st day of Jan, at half past 3 P. M. being in lat. 44 N. long. 32 W. we discovered another sail to which we gave chase—at 5, Lt. Page boarded her and discovered that she was the American brig Julia of Boston, from Lisbon bound to Boston and that she was sailing under a British licence which the captain delivered to him. In consequence of this I determined to place her papers in the hands of a midshipman, and send him into her port of destination, that she might be proceeded against if proper; but the night being now advanced and the weather boisterous, I concluded to lay by with her until morning. When at half past 8 A. M. while about dispatching her two sails were discovered in the wind's eye of us, standing directly for our weather bow. About half past 9 I discovered by their sails they were vessels of war, one of which appeared to be a large ship. Midshipman Blodget and the captain of the brig were now dispatched to her, with directions to steer his course, by doing which he would go large and some distance from them; and on the return of the boat, I wore round and stood under double reefed topsail and fore topmast stay-sail, so as to bring them about three points on our weather quarter with the double purpose of drawing them from the brig, and by compelling them to haul more up to be enabled to ascertain more correctly the force of them. After standing some distance from the brig, I backed the mizen topsail to let them approach us; but finding they bore directly up, and that by remaining with them will be quite near us, before we could discover their force, I filled it again and stood one point higher than before, and they again hauled up; but not so that we could discover more than the round of their bows, and nearly in this position they kept until about 1 A. M. when we lost sight of them in a heavy squall—about this time our foretopmast was discovered to be sprung, and by meridian the sea and wind had increased to that degree that it was necessary to bring the ship to a reefed foresail and maintopmast with hauled topsail. At 2 P. M. having everything snug, and being desirous to ascertain their force so that if there was not a great disparity, I might endeavour to obtain a position to bring them to action on the weather moderating; I wore and stood in the direction we had last seen them until 5 P. M.—when discovering nothing of them I again wore and proceeded towards our place of destination. On the 9th we made the island of St. Anthony, one of the Cape de Verdes. Here it may be proper to mention that our passage until the 10th of January when we were in lat. 15, 30 N. and long. 25, 11 W. had been uncommonly boisterous. We had by that day lost two foretopmasts; and from the day of our sailing until then the gun-deck had not been dry.

On the 12th at 5 A. M. we discovered a sail N. by E. to which we gave chase, and at 10 brought her to and boarded her. She proved to be the British ship Volunteer, from Liverpool to Biatra, one of the convoy of 12 sail bound to different parts of South America, and the Pacific Ocean, under charge of the Cherub, sloop, from which she had parted 5 days previous to our falling in with her. She had on board a considerable invoice of dry goods; and I put a crew on board her and

dispatched her to America. The next day at 5 A. M. we discovered another sail bearing W. by N. to which we gave chase, and at 10 boarded her. As she was known to be the brig Liverpool Hero, one of the convoy, I boarded her under English colours, in hopes of being enabled to gain such information as would bring us in sight of the fleet. I found she had left them the day after the Volunteer: that she had but little that was valuable in her, and as her mainmast would make us a most excellent maintopmast, which we were much in want of, I determined to take out the valuable part of the cargo and destroy her. While in the execution of this at 4 P. M. another sail was discovered. On seeing us she made sail from us, and as the wind was light and no possibility of coming up with her before dark, I judged it best to take what we could from the brig while the day lasted, and to run part of the night to the southward and westward in hopes to intercept her next day—this I did, and lay by the latter part of the night and most of the next morning. When seeing nothing of her, I bore up and stood in a direction to intercept the fleet, if they had passed the inside of the Cape de Verdes which, from the course they were steering when the brig separated from them, and the information I was enabled to glean from the captain and crew of her before I informed them who we were, I was strongly impressed with the idea they had done; but I regret to say that after pursuing this course until I arrived on our cruising ground we saw nothing of them. Perhaps, sir, the idea may suggest itself to you, that taking into consideration the latitude allowed in my instructions, it would have been proper for me to have pursued them further; and I will therefore give you my reasons for not doing so. As I have mentioned heretofore I boarded the brig under English colours, and I believe the captain had not the smallest suspicion of our being other than an English frigate until I deceived him. By different questions I learnt that there was not the smallest apprehension in the fleet of falling in with American cruisers, between where they were and their places of destination, and that it was very possible that they had nearly all separated, as the evening when he last saw the commodore they were much scattered; and a considerable distance astern of the brig and others as far ahead—and by the papers I obtained I learnt they were bound to nearly as many ports as there were vessels. These considerations operated forcibly to determine me to abide on the ground allotted me, and I reasoned thus—It is evident that by this time they must be separated, and the only probable chance I can have of falling in with them will be to proceed directly and cruise off a neutral harbor; by doing this I may possibly fall in with one or two that are bound to the most northerly ports—but while I am occupied looking for these vessels which may be in shore of me—when I see them escape—the chance is the others will be safely arrived in port—besides at this period an alarming malignant fever had made its appearance in the ship, which threatened to be epidemic, and I was apprehensive that by going into the sultry latitudes where we might calculate upon almost continual rain, there would be no possibility of checking it. Again, this was only one fleet, and from one port; we were in the track they sailed both home and outward. The newspapers we had obtained announced that the Governor-General of India would sail in a few weeks, in a frigate for his command; by remaining where we were, was it not possible we might be so fortunate as to intercept him? Finally, taking into consideration all those circumstances, I determined to remain on our cruising ground be the event what it would; and I have now to regret that I must inform you that I could scarcely have made a more unhappy determination; for after cruising there until the 22d of February we discovered but one sail, which proved to be the British brig Earl Percy, from Barravista to Brazil, with a cargo of salt, her I manned and ordered in.

It now remains for me to relate to you the transactions since we left our cruising ground. From the 5th of Feb. when we took the Earl Percy, and were in the long. of 24, 30 W. and lat. 2, 31 N. until the 23d the weather had been such as to deprive us of the benefit of lunar observations. Apprehensive that we had a westerly current, I had part of the time been plying to the east-

ward—when on the 23d we found ourselves by a lunar in 30, 30 W.

As we were now, in my opinion, to the westward of the general track, and it would take all the time we could allow ourselves to remove to the southward, to gain 3 or 4 degrees of easting, I concluded we could do no better than abandon the ground we had been so unfortunate on—and on the 24th bore up for the coast of Surinam. Here we arrived on the 2d March and remained until the 6th, without seeing any thing—when we made sail to the northward and passed about a degree to the eastward of Barbadoes and the other Carribee Islands until to the northward of them, when we steered to the west parallel to the different passages, until long. 75—when we hauled to the northward and eastward along our coast—in this route we fell in with the following vessels which we boarded, and we chased one sloop and a sloop. The former of which escaped us in the night, and the latter in thick weather.

In lat. 25, 51 N. long. 66, 56 W. March 19th, boarded a Spanish schr. from Porto Rico for Cadiz. In lat. 25, 58 N. long. 68, 15 W. March 21, boarded the ship Charleston and Liverpool Packet from Cadiz to N. York. In lat. 26, 20 N. long. 70, 6 W. March 23, boarded the cartel schr. Thetis, from St. Bartholomews to N. Y. out of which we obtained 7 volunteers. On the 3d of April, in lat 37, 31 N. long. 71, 9 W. boarded the Portuguese brig St. Antonio, De Invego, from Lisbon to Wilmington (N. C.). On the 5th April, lat. 40, 18 N. long. 68, 24 W. boarded the ship Virginia from Lisbon to N. Y.

On the 7th of April, lat. 41, 55 N. long. 68, 7 W. retook the schr. Valerius, in the possession of an English prize-master, who stated that he cut her out of Tarpaulin cove on the 8th April. Lat. 42, 57 N. long. 68 W. boarded the brig Jane, of Portland, for St. Bartholomews. I am happy to inform you that independent of the fever, I have before alluded to, the ship has been unusually healthy for a new crew. We have not now so many on the sick list as we sailed with; and owing to the judicious arrangements of the first lieutenant Page and the surgeon, and the zeal with which they were carried into execution by all the officers, we were fortunate enough to check it in a short time, with the loss of 7 men, who all died in from 3 to 7 days illness.

The ship will require new masts, the one in being decayed; and in working in yesterday, a heavy flaw carried away the main-top-mast, by which we unfortunately lost 3 men and sprung the head of the mainmast, which I expect will have to be replaced likewise. We have on board between 40 and 50 prisoners. The masters of the Volunteer and Liverpool Hero, I permitted to proceed in the Earl Percy on parole.

I am with respect, sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) SAML. EVANS. Commodore Stephen Decatur.

**A CARD.**

The person who inadvertently, or designedly, took from the subscriber's counting-room, the first volume of Rolin's Ancient History, is requested to return the same, and its full value, in money, will be paid, if required.

W. ALEXANDER.

**By His Excellency LEVIN WINDER Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.**

In the present situation of the state, a meeting of the Legislature is thought necessary; wherefore, I have, by and with the advice and consent of the council, appointed the third Monday of May next for the meeting of the General Assembly of this state; whereof the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-first day of April, (1813) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

LEV. WINDER.

By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published every day for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Mel-sheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's Town Gazette and Oriole's paper, and the United States Gazette.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

### Baltimore Hospital.

March 30th, 1813.

The board of visitors of this institution report, that during eight months, ending on the 31st December last, 42 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	5
Died,	14
Remaining	17
Total	83

The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case—for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have, by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

**Attending Physicians,**  
Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.

**Attending Surgeon,**  
Doctor Gibson.

**Consulting Physicians,**  
Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birchhead, Chataud, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

**Visitors.**  
John Hillen, James Mosher, William McDonald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

### LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, All the right, title and interest, of Henderson Sim Boteler, being his life estate in all that tract or parcel of Land, containing 306 acres, whereon John Lyon now lives, being a part of Trent neck plantation, situate in St. Mary's county, on Jowler's creek, a branch of the Patuxent. The property is well provided with houses, and adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. There will likewise be sold, by virtue of the said decree, several Negroes of different descriptions. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall pay the purchase money at his option, on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorised by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

H. G. S. Key, trustee.

April 15, 1813.

### 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, calls himself DAVID CALVERT, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable large whiskers; is apt to smile when spoken to & shows his teeth very much. He had on when he went away, a round jacket and trousers of homespun kersey, dyed purple; he took other clothing with him, among which there was a regimental coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance and many relations, and from whence I lately purchased him of John Scrivner, living near Friendship; he likewise has relations in Alexandria. Whoever takes up the above mentioned negro and brings him home or confines him in any goal so that I get him, shall receive if in this county, 20 dollars, if fifty miles from home, 30 dollars, and if out of the state the above reward.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN.

March 11, 1813.

### Mail Stages to Baltimore.

Commenced on Monday last, the 26th instant to run daily, by stages from the Union Tavern, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Baltimore to early dinner, and vice versa.

The proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that neither price nor expense has been spared in establishing the line, and feels assured of giving general satisfaction.

Passage and baggage at the rate of the owners.

**JOHN GADSBY.**

N. B. The public are requested to take notice, that the Mail for Baltimore will close at 7 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

April 29.

### 20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now afloat in the Potomack and Chesapeake Navigation Lottery, second class.

1 prize of	\$20,000
1 do.	5,000
1 do.	2,000
7 do.	1,000
12 do.	500
30 do.	100

Besides the following Stationary Prizes:

1 prize of	\$15,000
1 do.	10,000
1 do.	5,000
1 do.	2,000
8 do.	1,000
8 do.	500

10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class.

Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1 1/2 blanks to a prize.

Present price of tickets \$9.

### TICKETS & SHARES.

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, Georgetown.

Who sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class.

All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prizes Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets—All lottery information gratis.

### Don Fernando.

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed; will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West River, at eight dollars cash, or \$10; the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Pasturage gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes.

William Pritchard, manager.

April 1.

### Wanted to hire,

### A NEGRO WOMAN.

Who understands plain cooking and washing—one from the country would be preferred—Such an one that can come well recommended for her honesty, sobriety and industry, will hear of a place by applying at this office.

April 1.

### Anne-Arundel County, &c.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE POOLE, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he had resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is indebted for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Poole be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.

April 29.

### Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM WHEATCROFT, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is indebted for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Wheatcroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Wheatcroft should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 22d day of April, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1813.

No. 16.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## POLITICAL.

From the Salem Gazette.

### MR. PICKERING'S LETTERS. LETTER X.

To the People of the United States.

There has lately been published an excellent little pamphlet entitled "The Road to Peace, Commerce, Wealth and Happiness, adapted to the understanding of every man who can read: and if the advice of the 'Old Farmer,' who wrote it, were followed in other states, as it has been in Massachusetts, in the late elections, those great blessings would soon be restored.

The object of the "Old Farmer" was to convince his brethren and all others by whose labors government is supported, of past errors in the choice of rulers, whose measures have ruined our commerce, diminished our wealth, and rendered us unhappy; and who, finally, have exchanged our peace for the calamities and miseries of war. They have only, then, to correct those errors, and choose rulers of the opposite character, to reverse the scene—to escape from those evils, and recover the blessings of peace, commerce, and wealth and happiness.

With the same great objects exclusively in view, I have stated facts which my public situations brought within my notice; and with the right equally pertaining to every other citizen, I have freely expressed my sentiments of public men and public measures: believing an exposure of the former not less essential to a reformation of abuses, than the just censure of their measures. An eminent writer remarks—"Measures and not men" is the common cant of affected moderation;—a base, counterfeit language, fabricated by knaves and made current among fools. Such gentle censure is not fitted to the present degenerate state of society. What does it avail to expose the absurd contrivance or pernicious tendency of measures, if the man, who advises or executes, shall be suffered not only to escape with impunity, but even to preserve his power, and insult us with the favor of his sovereign?" Junius wrote in England. In the United States, the people are the source of power—the sovereign, by whom ministers, public servants, are appointed; and they have the power and favor of a sovereign been equally perverted and abused. To prove this to my fellow-citizens has been the object of the statements and plain observations have at any time presented to their notice, respecting men as well as measures. For in a republican elective government, where the people choose their chief ministers, a knowledge of the candidates is essential to a wise and prudent choice; and if they prove unfaithful, an exposure of their public character and conduct is essential to the correction of their abuses, by stripping them of power, and substituting faithful men to administer the government. On this point, I add one more address; and a subject is, "The sinister means by which demagogues, the great preachers to patriotism, arrive at power in a free state.

Among the means of preserving public power in the present hands, the partisans of our national rulers are continually reproaching those citizens who question their wisdom, virtue or patriotism: And if the investigation of their measures show them to be destitute of all those qualities, then such enquirers, after being denounced as the friends of demagogues, and advocates of Britain; as taking the part of the enemies of our country. God forbid that I should do this, in thought, word, or deed. On the contrary, in every part of my life, I have been opposed to the enemies of my country. The partisans of those enemies are the men who have directed and controuled the policy of the U. S. since Mr. Jefferson's evil hour, became their president; & especially from the year 1806, when the seeds of mischief, previously sown, had visibly vegetated, and have since yielded annual crops, more or less abundant, of evils and calamities, and finally produced an unnecessary and unjust war—a war by which Great Britain has become an unwilling enemy—compelled to be such by our own rulers. The latter, and the French government, jointly and severally, I have long considered as the only real enemies of the United States; and therefore according to the measure of my knowledge of public affairs, I have so aimed to represent them to my fellow citizens; that both might be deprived of power and influence in this country; when, and when only, the sufferings we have long been sustaining and the heaviest of all calamities which we now feel, will have an end.

### The Road to Power in a Free State.

If an artful villain slip from the pocket of an individual his watch or his purse—or palm upon him money or notes ingeniously counterfeited—all men make common cause with the sufferer, to find and bring to punishment the thief and the cheat. But crafty politicians, under false but plausible pretensions of love and devotion to a whole people, may steal their affections, and then despoil them, not of their property only, but of their rights and liberties: and the citizens who detect and expose the public cheat, instead of being hailed as the people's friends, are often reviled and treated as their worst enemies. Various causes contribute to produce this seemingly strange result. The petty cheat stands alone, or has but a small band of associates; & all are the refuse of mankind.—The public cheat—the politician—who, veiling his real character, has, by systematic hypocrisy, acquired popularity, sets out with the advantage of education, perhaps of wealth, and of reputation; in a word, with all the attributes of a gentleman, and in the garb of patriotism. With these habiliments, in this dress, he employs numerous agents; some of them honest, but deceived by his fair outside, industriously exhibit the same to the view of their friends & neighbors; others, corrupt, and willing to receive, in hand or in promise, the wages of iniquity, frame and propagate lies and slanders against the upright citizens who stand in their patron's way: and thus he advances to the object of his ambition.

Whether by such means Mr. Jefferson rose to power—and with him his numerous adherents in all parts of the United States—those who have had a knowledge of public affairs for three and twenty years past, will be able to decide. They will recollect the opposition to the federal plan of administering the government begun soon after Mr. Jefferson took a seat in the cabinet as secretary of state; and the establishment of the National Gazette, in 1791 or 1792, under his patronage, and edited by a clerk in his office, who received a salary from the public treasury, as translator of the French language; while much, I believe the greater part, of his duty, was performed by another clerk to whom Mr. Jefferson himself would sometimes lend a hand, that the worthy editor might not be withdrawn from his "useful labours," in undermining the administration of Washington. This editor, if I mistake not, has long been receiving his reward as loan officer for South Carolina.—They will also recollect the Aurora, in which paper slanders of Washington and the federal administration were so frequent or rather so constant than an Aurora without them, I have heard it remarked, was considered as a phenomenon. The yellow fever took off its first editor prior to Mr. Jefferson's presidency. The public rewards of the succeeding editor are well known: first, for some years, the lucrative place of printer and stationer to one or both houses of Congress: the second, the lieutenant-colonelcy of a regiment conferred by Jefferson: the third, the office of the adjutant general, recently, by the appointment of Mr. Madison. No one will forget the atrocious libels on Washington and Adams, in the book entitled "The Prospect before us," written by Callender under the immediate patronage and pay of Mr. Jefferson; of which we have the evidence under his own hand, in his letters to Callender. For these libels Callender was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be fined and imprisoned. Mr. Jefferson, soon afterwards coming to the Presidency, pardoned the culprit, and ordered the fine, which the Marshal had collected, to be restored to him! Another democratic printer who had libelled a respectable federalist in Connecticut, of which the libeller was convicted in a court of justice, and punished, was (like the Aurora editor) selected for a military office, and appointed a captain of dragoons.

Most of the states in the Union, if not all, had newspapers vending the same drugs, to poison the minds of the people; with what success, the Nation too well knows, in the ascent of Jefferson and then of Madison to the chair of state, and by the evils brought on our country under their administrations. Certain it is, that Mr. Jefferson, acquiring with the presidency, an extensive patronage, used it to reward his zealous adherents, who had promoted his election; removing from office faithful men, the greater part of whom had been selected by Washington, in numerous cases to reward them for their revolutionary services, particularly in the army. A general removal, however, of all the federal officers, at one stroke, would at that time, have shocked even democracy itself: Mr. Jefferson, therefore, turned them out by degrees; and in a few, a very few instances, impatient as he was to provide for his followers, left Death, more exorable, more forbearing, to make room for them.

In this way, Mr. Jefferson obtained a host of flatterers, eulogists, and advocates, spread over all parts of the U. S. and interested to exaggerate his merits where he simply performed his duty, and to extenuate or conceal, to excuse or justify, his faults and evil deeds. And to extend his sphere of influence, apostasy from correct principles was sure of a reward. Thus public offices have operated as bribes, to secure the devotion of fellow-labourers in the work of deception, and to make proselytes of others whose virtue was not firm enough to resist the temptation. And the same arts and devices to retain, as originally to acquire power, being diligently practised, the public delusion has been continued; and the eyes and ears of multitudes remain shut against conviction. Yet it is their interest to know the truth; and many pens and voices have been employed to display and proclaim it—and not wholly in vain. Others are to be made sensible of their errors by suffering; and happy will it be for them and the country, if sufferings, severe sufferings, lead them to inquire "what is the cause, who is the author of them?"—Were the question put to me, I should answer in the words of an intelligent and experienced democratic senator of the U. S. just at the close of Mr. Jefferson's eight years administration—"Mr. Jefferson has been the cause of all the calamities which afflict our country." This declaration was made to me in the senate chamber.

Here an honest citizen, in the simplicity of his heart, would ask—"And did that senator, with this knowledge and avowal, remain a democrat, and continue, for a series of years, to support that very administration which has produced these calamities?"—Yes, and thereby maintained his own popularity at home!

I have formerly published an observation of this kind.—That the misrepresentations, false notions, and unfounded prejudices, successfully propagated to subvert the federal administration, had been so strongly inculcated and impressed on the majority of the people, that they were not now to be contradicted and eradicated by their leaders, who could not attempt it without hazarding their popularity, and consequently the loss of their offices or public stations; therefore

the delusion remained, and continued to be cherished, although at the expense of the best interests, and at the hazard of the safety and liberty of our country—as, for the same cause, its peace has since been sacrificed. Take, for an illustration, a recent example of a zealous warman in the last congress. The fact is stated in a letter now before me from another member highly respectable for his discernment and integrity. His letter, dated Feb. 11, 1812, contains the following passage: "I then entered into some conversation with — on the simpleness of the object which we should calculate to obtain even by a successful war with G. Britain, and upon the very equivocal proofs which we had of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. He assented; but added, 'the government is got into a deplorable situation—how can they be extricated?' and (says he) had I been a member of Congress, with the views of our foreign relations which I have now, I should have cut off my right hand sooner than have voted for those measures which have brought us into our present situation."—But his popularity depended on his supporting the system of measures he thus forcibly condemned; and therefore he did support them. The same war-monger, early in the late session of congress, accosted another member in this manner—"You must not take it amiss, if in the course of the session I abuse you in a speech in the house: for, next to Pickering, you are the most obnoxious to the republicans, of any man in the U. S. and having a competitor for a seat in congress, in my district, I shall abuse you abominably, to satisfy my constituents that I am a zealous republican!" Here we have the concurring testimony of another democratic member of congress, that the "deplorable situation" of the government and the country, was produced by the system of measures formed by Jefferson (for congress almost implicitly adopted his plans) and persevered in by his successor Madison, in the management of our foreign relations:—that is, chiefly of our affairs with G. Britain and France. Of the general prosperity of the U. S. when Mr. Jefferson entered on his presidency, we have his own public testimony—that they were then "in the full tide of successful experiment;" Now we unfortunately know, they are at dead low water.

**TIMOTHY PICKERING.**  
April 16, 1813.

From the U. S. Gazette.

We cannot sufficiently express our contempt of that species of popular cant, that represents certain questions to be above party consideration. What is a party consideration? It is a question involving our rights and interests; the welfare of our families for centuries to come. Every tie that binds man to the earth which he inhabits, is decidedly a party consideration. The man who is dead to questions of this nature, is a monster; and so far from being elevated above human nature, sinks incomparably below that of a brute. If the brightest angel of Heaven should become incarnate, and in times like these belong to no party, he would be unworthy of assuming the character of a man. But these men, who boast that they can emancipate themselves from the obligations of all human virtue, and be utterly insensible to the question whether their countrymen are to become freemen or slaves, whether their wives and families shall repose in safety or not, whether the laws shall rule or a tyrant instead of them, these are the men who boast superiority of virtue. They are men beneath the notice of gentlemen of honour, who can break their pledged faith and confidence to the party to whom they profess to belong. As a shameful apology they represent that the life of Washington passed away in attempting to establish a system of policy beneath the notice of virtue so towering as their's. They declare that they are above the obligations of honour, and have arrived

at such a soaring pitch of moral sublimity, that they can utter falsehoods without injury, and break their faith without an impeachment of their virtue. It is a species of moral felony, and the same in turpitude and audacity, as if a criminal indicted for theft should declare that the law prohibiting the exercise of his nimble fingers in his neighbours pocket, was beneath the notice and regard of such felonious virtue as his own.

We were told by the war party at the time we commenced hostilities, that the war would not affect our valuable coasting trade, nor our foreign commerce except with G. Britain and her dependencies; a contrary opinion was treated with contempt; and considered as an evidence of a criminal partiality for the British nation by the political empiricks who now unfortunately direct the destinies of this country. We now see and experience a total annihilation of both our coasting trade, and foreign commerce, except so much as our enemy for his own convenience, and that of his allies, permits us to carry on! We are reduced to this degrading and humiliating situation without the satisfaction of being able to make even a struggle for our relief. The almost unexampled gallantry of our little navy, neither has, nor can afford our commerce any aid, and has been of no other use, than to show us that if the advice of Washington had been pursued, we might have given security to our commerce, on the ocean, and not now have been idly contending for it, by making war upon the Indians, and the inoffensive inhabitants of the Canadas—the destruction of the former, and the conquest of the latter, will contribute nothing to the security of either our coasting or foreign trade, nor add one cent to the value of our articles of exportation. The whole system of our operations, is as absurd and ridiculous, as to search for whales in the Alleghany mountains, and for elephants in the Atlantic ocean.

[Penn. Farmer]

## NEW GOODS.

**H. G. MUNROE,**  
Has just received a General Assortment of  
**SEASONABLE GOODS.**  
Consisting of Coarse, Fine, and Fancy Articles.

ALSO  
**GROCERIES,**  
Ironmongery and Stationary.  
All which he offers for sale on accommodation terms.  
May 6. 2 tf.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, calls himself **DAVID CALVERT**, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable large whiskers; is apt to smile when spoken to & shows his teeth very much. He had on when he went away, a round jacket and trousers of homespun kersey, dyed purple; he took other clothing with him, among which there was a regimental coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance and many relations, and from whence I lately purchased him of John Scrivner, living near Friendship; he likewise has relations in Alexandria. Whoever takes up the abovementioned negro and brings him home or confines him in any goal so that I get him, shall receive if in this county, 20 dollars, if fifty miles from home, 30 dollars, and if out of the state the above reward.  
**FREDERICK MACKUBIN.**  
March 11. ts.

## NOTICE.

The assessors of Anne Arundel county, will particularly take notice that the board of commissioners request their separate returns on the 17th inst. that being the day adjourned to, to receive their returns.—They will also recollect the fine annexed to delinquents.  
By order,  
**H. S. HALL, Clk.**  
Com. Tax A. A. C.







of half a dozen dollars of  
at the hazard of being scolded  
by one of your friends, saved  
himself, the bank and that row  
[Dems. Press.]

Wednesday, the Russian chan-  
celor returned with the passports  
for the Neptune. Yesterday  
Jones hoisted his white flag,  
board the Neptune, and we are  
this day or to-morrow she sails  
for our Ministers for Russia.

The Russian-Chancellor relates  
in conversation with com-  
mander, who informed  
that he had never received any  
intelligence of the capture of the  
es.

MAY 7.  
Baltimore, May 8.

**MORE BURNING.**  
Information was received in this  
yesterday evening, that the en-  
emy had burned George-town and  
Sassar River on the Eastern Shore  
this state, they were opposed by  
party of militia and several lives  
on both sides—George-town be-  
came a place of deposit for goods  
transported by a line of packets be-  
tween Philadelphia to Baltimore, it  
seems that the loss of property  
is considerable.

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**  
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 13.

**A plain statement of Facts.**  
Sometime last week a British ship  
war, in going down the bay, ran a-  
ground on Thomas's Point, about seven  
miles from this city, and about a mile  
and an half or two miles from the  
city. Several persons went down to  
her, and some were under an im-  
pression that if a few pieces of cannon  
were conveyed to the point, with hot  
shot, she might be easily destroyed.

April 26, 1813.  
Yesterday morning, a British frigate  
attempted to land on the shore, but  
our guards, they landed on the  
creek about 100  
3 head of cattle  
off all the rest  
argues, one shot  
and their men  
to 400. We have  
the creek, ready  
to attempt another  
can immediately  
Our forces are  
Point and Cedar  
think it singular  
gun-boats; we  
and willing to man

April 25, 1813.  
Report of a British  
at Little Creek  
a heavy firing  
the Bay or in the  
stout has landed  
under arrest; the  
not heard. We  
the guns and an-  
except one gun,  
black's creek; the  
passing through here

Substantiated Feb. 27.  
General of our Coun-  
tained the follow-  
ing:—The General  
free entrance of  
with cargoes into  
without licenses.  
To the question  
to you, requesting  
of Americans  
and for which  
by your letter  
must answer, that  
wells will be admi-  
proving, that they  
S. and provided  
origin well authen-  
the French comman-

Editor—dated  
returned from a  
row of wooden  
from Market-  
ending with the  
grave, the cash-  
Bank here, who  
so was also a  
e on Market-st.  
back also much  
e broke out just  
is believed to have  
communicated to  
y. I had, at one  
banking house and  
e row, which are  
The timely appli-

to candid consideration these circum-  
stances, and he will be compelled to  
acknowledge that the governor acted  
with prudence and discretion on the oc-  
casion. He is a man of such military  
experience and sound judgment, that  
we believe his decision may be safely  
condemned in, notwithstanding the asser-  
tions of his traducers to the contrary.

**Enemy's Squadron.**

The Governor being informed on Sat-  
urday night last, by an express from  
Gen. Smith, that the whole squadron,  
with the exception of one or two ves-  
sels, had left their anchorage near Bal-  
timore, and were proceeding down the  
bay towards this place, he immedi-  
ately ordered all the military forces sta-  
tioned here to be placed under arms.—  
They passed on, without disturbing us,  
towards Poplar Island, and the next  
morning proceeded, as it is said, to the  
Cape. Had an attack been made, it is  
believed from the alacrity with which  
the citizens, and other militia turned  
out, and the resolution which the occa-  
sion drew forth, that a very bloody  
engagement would have ensued before  
they could have destroyed or taken  
possession of the city.

**Assertion without proof, the language  
of Defamation.**

We feel ourselves constrained to apolo-  
gize to our readers, for noticing at  
this time the contemptible wretch who  
hobbles through the editorial depart-  
ment of the Maryland Republican. It  
has not only been our own, but the opi-  
nion of many others, that he was a char-  
acter of that description, that the less  
any gentleman had to do with him the  
better; and this guided our determina-  
tion to pass unnoticed his remarks  
while they were confined to ourselves.

With those acquainted with his charac-  
ter, his scurrility and falsehood could  
excite no other feelings than contempt;  
but it is for the information of those  
who do not possess this knowledge,  
that we refute his libellous publication  
against the Governor, and break thro'  
the bars which heretofore restrained us,  
to notice him at this time. While  
the citizens of this place, and the state  
generally, seemed to place the greatest  
confidence in the Governor's integrity,  
and the arrangements his military skill  
enabled him to make for our defence,  
we find him assailed by this calumniator  
in a manner more outrageous than we  
could have expected from one who had  
escaped the gallows in a foreign coun-  
try. He has now evinced to us, and  
the world, that no character however  
pure and unspotted, no patriotism how-  
ever enthusiastic, is shielded from the  
assaults of a base and infamous libeller.

Although his excellency might have  
differed in sentiment from the ruling  
party in this country about some great  
leading features in the policy of ad-  
ministration, yet we did suppose, that  
the sternness of his virtue would have  
afforded him some protection—but the  
editor in his last paper has quite un-  
dermined us on this point. So vile, detes-  
table, and villainous an attack, and so  
totally without foundation, scarcely  
ever appeared in any chronicle, to dis-  
grace the most abandoned age or coun-  
try, as that made on the governor. It  
was by such men that Washington, our  
nation's pride, was reviled, and it was  
scarcely to be expected that one of his  
compatriots in arms, a hero of that re-  
volution which achieved our indepen-  
dence, however fortified by love of  
country, and every amiable quality  
which adorns mankind, could escape  
their nefarious and diabolical attacks.

They should be made to know that the  
law does not sleep, but is ever ready to  
exercise its vengeance on calumniators  
and assassins of character, as on those  
who lurk in ambush to plunder and as-  
sassin the unwary traveller. Wretches  
like these every honourable man, and  
every man of principle, will abhor  
and despise, no matter to what politi-  
cal party or denomination he may be  
attached; and it affords us much plea-  
sure to hear such sentiments dissemi-  
nated by the most respectable of his ex-

cellency's political opponents. Let the  
demonstrations of our revolutionary  
war; let his fellow-soldiers, whether  
federalists or democrats, who fought  
the battles of their country's liberty by  
his side, attest his bravery and his pa-  
triotism. Would they believe him a  
TRAITOR? would they not reprobate  
the man who should brand him as such  
without substantiating the fact by proof?  
If he has been guilty of any overt act  
of treason the law has made provision  
for his punishment—but it watches at  
the same time with too keen an eye  
over the rights of individuals, to suffer  
such foul aspersions to be made with  
impunity. From what has already  
transpired, we believe he will find the  
Governor a man not to be trifled with,  
and one who will let justice take its  
unbiased course against him. Let every  
man then come forward, of whatever  
nation or political party he may be, and  
discountenance a wretch whose notori-  
ety extends no farther than his infamy.

In the Maryland Republican of last  
Saturday, there appeared an infamous  
paragraph in relation to the governor  
of this state—it is therein stated, that  
when the governor was informed that  
a vessel of the enemy, which had been  
aground for some hours, "was got off,"  
he declared "he was glad of it." Such  
a publication against the commander in  
chief, struck off and circulated in the  
City at a moment when the enemy was  
in view, and but a few hours before the  
militia were called out in consequence  
of apprehensions of an attack from almost  
the whole of their force collected in our  
Bay, was of too serious a nature to es-  
cape notice.

We are authorised, by the Governor,  
to say, that the assertion is a base and  
infamous calumny, and that steps will  
be promptly taken to punish the Editor.

On Tuesday last was landed from the  
Barossa frigate, a mail for New-York,  
and dispatches from Admiral Warren  
to Gen. Mason and Mr. Skinner, Amer-  
ican Agents for prisoners.

The Belvidera, the last of the en-  
emy's squadron, passed down the Bay  
yesterday morning. There are various  
conjectures respecting their destination,  
but the most prevalent one is, that they  
have gone to execute a late order of  
the Prince Regent, which is to block-  
ade the whole coast of the U. States,  
south of Rhode-Island.

**No. II.**

**To the People of Anne-Arundel County.**  
That you have been imposed upon  
and deceived by actors hostile to your  
true interests and prosperity, the plans  
and designs daily unfolding prove in-  
contestably. The moment the reins of go-  
vernment were put into their hands,  
that moment were they determined to  
involve us in a war with England, if  
possible. This design they have effect-  
ed, to the great injury and distress of  
the people of this country. When Buon-  
aparte instituted his continental system,  
by laying restrictions on the commer-  
cial powers within his controul, he de-  
manded of our minister General Arm-  
strong, then residing in Paris, that the  
ports of the United States should also  
be shut against England; to the honor  
of this gentleman, he dissented from the  
Emperor's request, and made the same  
known to his government. Mr. Jeffers-  
on, the then President, intrigued with  
a majority of Congress, with closed  
doors, and with an intention no doubt  
to aid the plans of Buonaparte, had the  
embargo law passed. To have shut the  
ports of the United States abruptly a-  
gainst England, would have been too  
barefaced; it would have been to all in-  
tents and purposes a declaration of war,  
and so repugnant to the real wishes of  
the people of the United States; as to  
have met with a decided disapprobation.

The embargo was resorted to as a sub-  
stitute; and the eagle eyes of the people  
soon discovered the design; the restric-  
tive system was becoming unpopular,  
and did not suit the views of Messrs.  
Jefferson and Madison; and since, by a  
mistake in their own plans of arrange-  
ment, commerce had like again to have  
got into its original channels, and  
brought duties into the public treasury  
of several millions of dollars.

"Buonaparte was delighted with the  
embargo" when his scheme was first  
agitated of breaking down England, by  
destroying her commerce, his calcula-  
tion was, it could be effected in ten  
years; and in this arrangement have  
Messrs. Jefferson and Madison shewn  
every disposition to engage, to the great  
distress and ruin of the people of the  
United States. Some of the continen-  
tal powers of Europe, as well as the

people of France, were duped into it a  
moment; but the consequent distress  
has occasioned them to withdraw from  
any coalition, and has been the cause of  
the late destruction and devastation, that  
has taken place in the coast of Europe.  
Buonaparte contemplated the ruin of  
England must be within the recollection  
of almost every man; the preparation  
necessary, and the manner by which his  
army of five hundred thousand men were  
to have been landed on the English  
shores, were by his "admirable system  
of Gun boats;" and, until about four  
thousand could be built; he kept the  
great body of his troops in great anxiety  
and expectation for the rich rewards of  
plunder in the City of London. Be-  
hold! how did this ambitious undertak-  
ing result? as soon as he finished the  
building of boats, he then had it effec-  
tually in his power to enforce his re-  
strictive plans against the commerce of  
England, by placing those "Gun boats"  
at the mouth of every harbor and basin  
in France, so as to prevent any vessel  
attempting to put to sea; this blockade  
did not only extend to France, but to  
every river, port, and basin, on the coast  
of Holland, were they stationed, to the  
utter ruin and distress of those once  
rich and happy people. Must not every  
American heart pulsate with sympa-  
thy for those unfortunate Hollanders?  
illustrious men! how are the manners  
and purity of their republican govern-  
ment changed into an horrible despo-  
tism and corruption; they could once  
say, that country which they inhabit  
was fertilized by them, it was they who  
embellished, who created it; that threat-  
ening sea, which once deluged their  
plains, rages in vain against the power-  
ful dykes they have opposed to its fury;  
they have purified the air which stag-  
nant waters once filled with fatal exha-  
lations; it was by their efforts that su-  
perb cities now stand upon the slime  
and mud over which ocean once rolled  
its waves; the inheritance of their la-  
bors are now only possessions which  
man disputes with man; their happy  
days are gone; that which they should  
have left to posterity, has been ravished  
from them by the unbridled ambition  
of a despot, and they have been com-  
pelled, with folded arms, to be inactive  
spectators of their own ruin—So gen-  
eral and destructive has been the devas-  
tation, that they have nothing left but  
the melancholy hope that their ashes  
may possibly be permitted to rest in the  
land of their fathers. Holland, unsus-  
piciously confided in the professions of  
a tyrant; she suffered the hair of her  
strength to be shorn, and she perished  
ingloriously. Such may be our destiny,  
unless timely averted by the good sense  
of a people, tenacious of their liberties,  
and proud of their constitution. Cannot  
every reflecting mind at once discover  
that Jefferson's "admirable system of  
Gun boats" was prepared for the special  
purpose of enforcing the laws of embar-  
go, and evidently in co-operation with  
Napoleon's system of restrictions; this  
fact has now unfolded itself to the most  
common capacity, it must be evident  
and beyond all doubt. If the "Gun  
boats" were that admirable system of  
defence, which Mr. Jefferson induced  
some to believe, why not now test it?  
why not give some minion of his power  
the command of lord high admiral of  
the "Gun boats"? An enemy is now in  
your waters, approaching your doors;  
the cry is, where are the "Gun boats"?  
they are not to be found! where are the  
millions of dollars they cost in building?  
where are their advocates and support-  
ers? looking on with dismay, wondering  
at their own stupidity, which could con-  
fide in the efficacy of schemes so visionary  
preposterous and absurd. The veil is now  
removed; the people's eyes are opened;  
they now find they have been deceived,  
and that "Gun boats" and embargoes,  
are, in reality, but a terrapin policy, and  
whenever adopted in this country, will  
prove futile and abortive? To place sail-  
ors in "Gun boats" is to mortify their  
pride, and to damp their ardour. To  
"Gun boats," they have an instinctive  
hatred and contempt; and if we have no  
other way by which employment can  
be given them, we shall soon lose that  
valuable class of our citizens. It was a  
policy different from this that was pur-  
sued by Washington and Adams, that  
brought prosperity to our shores; it was  
a wise system of commercial regula-  
tions, during their administrations, that  
enabled the planter to sell his tobacco  
for eight to ten dollars per hundred, and  
the farmer his wheat for two to three  
dollars per bushel. Such men and mea-  
sures we want again, and to obtain  
them I trust every friend to his coun-  
try's welfare, will exert himself to the  
extent of his power.

**SEVERN PLANTER.**  
**OBITUARY.**  
Died—In Harford county, on Sat-  
urday last, in the 71st year of his age,  
JOHN SANDERS, Esq. a Representative  
from that county in the Legislature of  
this State.

**THE EMBASSY.**  
The ship Neptune is daily expect-  
ed down the river. Mr. George  
Milligan, of this Borough, who is  
to go secretary to Mr. Bayard, is  
one of the governor's aids, with the  
rank of lieutenant colonel.

The reported burning of Chester-  
town is premature. The enemy's  
force in Delaware Bay remains with-  
out reinforcement. [D. P.]

Some doubts are entertained as to  
the re-election of Gov. Tompkins.  
The Unionists in the Western part  
of the state of New-York have been  
alarmed, had influence enough to se-  
cure the election of Gen. Van-Rensselaer.  
[Dems. Press.]

By recent information, there is  
good reason for believing that Maj.  
General Van Rensselaer has been  
elected Governor of N. York in the  
place of Tompkins.—[F. Journal.]

A Plymouth article, of March 27,  
in the late London papers, confirms  
the verbal account of the disembark-  
ation of the troops destined for  
America. Orders to that effect were  
that day received from London by  
telegraph. [American.]

From a Wilmington (Del.) paper of  
May 7.  
**THE WAR.**—The reported con-  
flagration at George-Town, (Kent  
county Md.) is too true. But we have  
not learned the extent of the da-  
mage. The last certain accounts,  
brought by a respectable acquaint-  
ance of the writer, are, that all  
the vessels at the place [George-  
Town, in Kent, and Frederick-town  
in Cecil county, which are divided  
by the Sassafras river only] were  
burnt, the militia dispersed with one  
killed; and notice given to Freder-  
ick-town to furnish immediately 12  
bullocks, or the village would be  
laid in ashes. Whether the citizens  
ransomed their town, as Gerard and  
others did their vessels, we have not  
heard.

\*I open the letter at ten o'-  
clock, to assure you, with sorrow,  
that both George-Town and Freder-  
ick-town were burnt down yester-  
day morning. This increasing wan-  
tonness seems most savage indeed.

From a New-York paper of April 27.  
The British squadron off Block-  
Island, having completed their wa-  
tering, sailed on Wednesday last,  
(with the exception of two frigates)  
supposed either for Boston Bay, or  
the Chesapeake. It is not true that  
they had built a wharf on the  
Island.

**MAMMOTH ROCK.**  
We are enabled to state from the  
best authority, that a Rock, weigh-  
ing upwards of 1500 pounds, was  
drawn in the seine of Joseph Under-  
hill, Esq. a few miles below this  
Town about 10 or 15 days past. It  
was so extremely unmanageable that  
it took eight stout negro men to land  
it on the beach. [Edenton Gaz.]

If we are rightly informed, the war  
in which we are engaged was under-  
taken in defence of the "Freedom of the  
Seas." So intently are the views of the  
administration fixed upon this grand  
object, that they have no leisure to at-  
tend to the minor consideration of the  
freedom of the rivers and roads. The  
intercourse, by mail between that  
great imperial capital, called the city  
of Washington, and Philadelphia is now  
effectually cut off, either because the  
government is unable to keep it open or  
else because they consider such trifling  
matters as being beneath the considera-  
tion of men who are engaged in hum-  
bling the power, and repressing the in-  
solence of Great Britain on the high  
seas. [U. S. Gazette.]

**B. CURRAN,**  
CORN-HILL-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,  
A variety of Blue Cloths,  
Blue and other Cassimeres,  
Superfine Black Cloth,  
Blue and Yellow Nankeens,  
White and Corded Marseilles,  
Cambric Muslin and Shirting  
Cambricks,  
Irish Linens and Long Lawn,  
Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,  
Silk and Cotton Stockings,  
Bandana Handkerchiefs,  
Linen Cambric, & Hankerchiefs,  
And a good assortment of Union Fac-  
tory spun Cotton for Weaving, and  
tried cotton for knitting and netting.  
Annapolis, May 13, 1813. G.

**NOTICE.**  
I hereby certify, that Doctor Archi-  
bald Dorsey, living near M-Coy's Ta-  
vern, brought before me, a justice of  
the peace in and for Anne-Arundel  
county, as a trespassing stray, a brown  
HORSE, about 14 hands high, open  
hind foot white, a star in his forehead,  
with two saddle spots, his mane has  
been hogged, some white hairs in his  
tail, and also white hairs intermixed on  
his body; branded on his near buttock  
with a stirrup iron, shod all round, and  
appears to be twelve or thirteen years  
old, and paces, trots and canters.  
Given under my hand this 5th day  
of May, 1813. J. BELT.



# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived here the cartel ship Robinson Porter, Capt. Porter, of this port, 27 days from Dartmouth, (Eng.) with 265 super cargoes, masters, mates and seamen, of American vessels carried into England.

By this arrival the editors of the Mercury have been politely favored by Captain Ogden, and other passengers, with files of London papers to the 1st of April, and Steel's and Lloyd's lists for March—from which they have extracted every article of consequence.

Upwards of 1500 Americans were prisoners in England when Capt. P. sailed—1000 of them were at Chatham, confined in a very unhealthy situation—Each was allowed 15d sterling per day for his subsistence, which was paid weekly. The captains and supercargoes of American vessels were sent into the interior of the country.

Provisions of every kind were scarce and dear in England—Bee from 9d to 1. sterling per pound.

## EXPEDITION TO AMERICA.

LONDON, MARCH 31. The detention of the Expedition for the coast of America, now in Plymouth, is said to be for the purpose of concentrating and strengthening the squadron. The following are the ships already assembled in Plymouth Sound; Diadem, 64 guns, Woolwich, 44, and Romulus 44, (cadute) Nemesis, 36, Mariener, (rocket ship) and transports.—There are expected with the battalion of Marines from Torbay (800 strong) the Diomedes 50 guns, Fox, 36, and Success 36. The battalion of Marines in Frankford barracks; Plymouth, will embark, it is supposed, as soon as the battalion arrives in the Sound. The two battalions consists of 1600 picked men. The expedition will sail in a few days.

Six troops of the 19th light Dragoons have lately arrived at Cork, where, it is said, they are to be dismounted, and to embark for North America.

## Blockade of the American coast.

Foreign Office, March 30, 1813. His royal highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to cause it to be signified by Viscount Castlereagh, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of his royal highness, for the blockade of the ports and harbors of New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and of the river Mississippi in the United States of America; and that from this time, all the measures authorized by the laws of nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

MARCH 23.

The report of a partial change in administration is not altogether without foundation.—It is generally credited that Lord Castlereagh tendered his resignation on Friday last to the Prince Regent; who did not think fit to accept it. His lordship however, is said to persevere in his intention of retiring from office.

## Occupation of Hamburg.

LONDON, MARCH 31. The Gazette of yesterday evening confirms what we had before learnt, of the occupation of Hamburg by the Russian troops and of Cuxhaven by the British. We find too, that the whole of the French flotilla in the Elbe, consisting of twenty large gun schuyts, were destroyed on the approach of our brave tars. The English flag waves in friendly union with those of Hamburg and Hanover; and we are pleased to learn, that the strong and important battery and works of Bremerloe were taken from the French by the inhabitants of that part of the country.

His Majesty's ship Captain, 74 guns, the ship in which the immortal Nelson achieved never fading laurels off Cape St. Vincent, was totally destroyed by fire, on the night of the 22d inst. in Hamoaze, Plymouth.—No lives were lost.

APRIL 1.

Some doubt having been entertained whether the reported arrival of an Austrian Ambassador, Baron Wessenberg, was true, we have made particular enquiry and find by the packet list, that he came as a passenger from Gottenburgh, accompanied by Baron Balfield and Count Paley; and we understand they all arrived

on Monday night at Bruner's Hotel in Leicester square.

We learn that a person of note arrived in town yesterday from Holland, who it is said has come for the express purpose of inviting the Prince of Orange over to that country. He represents the Dutch to be in a forward state to receive him, and to second the efforts of their German neighbors, for the liberation of the continent. In consequence of this we are told government has lost no time in forwarding the wishes of the Dutch, to his Serene Highness who is now serving in Portugal.

The Dutchess of Branswick—died March 27th.

The brig Fly was taken off Funchal by the American privateer Yankee, and retaken by H. B. M. ship Venus, but shortly after upset and sunk with a Midshipman and 3 seamen from the Venus on board, who all perished.

## CAPTURE OF THE JAVA.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 20th.

### NAVAL MISMANAGEMENT.

Lord Darnley adverted to the capture of another of our frigates by the Americans, which convinced him of what he before suspected, viz: that Parliament had been extremely remiss in its attention to the administration of the navy. The noble Lord at the head of the Naval Department was not in his place, but he thought it his bounden duty to take the earliest opportunity of giving notice, that he should, upon an early day, submit to their lordships, a motion relative to the Naval Administration of the country. Their Lordships ought no longer to refrain from instituting the proper inquiries. He, at least, would bring the subject before them; and in doing so, he was actuated solely by a sense of duty, and a deep conviction of its necessity.

From the London Star of March 20th.

It is our painful duty to record another humiliating sacrifice to the Americans, in the capture of the JAVA, one of the finest British frigates ever launched! The Dauntless has arrived at Plymouth from Gibraltar, with the melancholy intelligence.

While we lament this additional misfortune, it is some satisfaction to know that the brave men, who composed the crew of the Java, did their duty. Her colours were not struck until her bowsprit and masts were literally blown out of her. She was a fine French built ship, 7 or 8 years old, and was captured after a gallant action, from the French, in the East Indies, about two years and an half ago.

Our readers will perceive that the subject has been promptly taken up in Parliament. Lord Darnley last night gave notice of a motion, which will probably have the effect, if not of explaining where the blame lies, at least of quickening those operations by which the American navy is to be kept in check in future.

From the London Pilot of March 20th.

We lament most deeply to have to state that another British frigate, the Java, has been taken by the American frigate Constitution. The Java was on her passage to the East Indies, having on board Lieutenant General Hislop, who was going out as Commander in chief to Bombay, together with his suite, and a number of recruits and passengers, including some additional Lieutenants of the Navy, inasmuch that there appears not on this occasion, that deficiency in point of numbers, which, in the prior instances, passed for the principal cause of the success of the Americans. The action was obstinately maintained, and the immense proportion of loss on our part while it consoles us with the assurance of the unimpaired state of the characteristic bravery of our seamen, affords an additional—(yes an additional)—reason to lament the unhappy result that we have announced, and an additional ground to reflect and to inquire seriously into the strange causes which have rendered our relative circumstances, with respect to this new enemy, so different from what they have been, touching all others, that we have had hitherto to contend with. We have not room to enter into this important subject this day. But the mourning of our hearts, which commenced on the first capture of a British ship by an American, and has been rendered deeper and more melancholy, by every successive instance, and most deep by this last afflicting event, can never be laid aside, till the honor of the British flag shall be redeemed, by establishing the same triumphant superiority

over the Americans, that we have ever heretofore had over all the nations that traverse the seas.

From the same.

The public will learn with sentiments, which we shall not presume to anticipate, that a third British frigate has struck to an American. This is an occurrence that calls for serious reflection, this, and the fact stated in our paper of yesterday that Lloyd's list contains notices of upwards of five hundred British vessels captured, in seven months, by the Americans. FIVE HUNDRED MERCHANTMEN and THREE FRIGATES!

Can these statements be true; and can the English people hear them unmoved? Any one who had predicted such a result of an American war, this time last year, would have been treated as a madman or a traitor. He would have been told, if his opponents had commenced to argue with him, that long ere seven months had elapsed, the American flag would be swept from the seas, the contemptible navy of the United States annihilated, and their maritime arsenals rendered a heap of ruins. Yet down to this moment not a single American frigate has struck her flag. They insult and laugh at our want of enterprise and vigor. They leave their ports when they please, and return to them when it suits their convenience; they traverse the Atlantic; they beset the W. India Islands; they advance to the very chops of the Channel; they parade along the coasts of South America; nothing chases, nothing intercepts, nothing engages them but to yield them triumph.

An act of atrocious barbarity is said to have been committed by Rapp governor of Dantzic. It is stated that 200 of the citizens having waiting upon him, as a deputation to advise the surrender of the town to the Russians, in consequence of the privations endured by the inhabitants, he ordered the whole to be surrounded and shot.

By his Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by a number of respectable persons, inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that a Mr. John Plummer, sen. of the said county, has been, and still is missing, and that there is reason to believe that he has been murdered: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do hereby with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-first day of (18) April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty seventh.

LEV. WINDER.

By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melzheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grieve's paper.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Ck.

By His Excellency LEVIN WINDER Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

In the present situation of the state, a meeting of the Legislature is thought necessary; wherefore, I have, by and with the advice and consent of the council, appointed the third Monday of May next for the meeting of the General Assembly of this state; whereof the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-first day of April, (18) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

LEV. WINDER.

By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published every day for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melzheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grieve's paper, and the United States Gazette.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Ck. of the Council.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

SHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between John Childs and George Shaw, and conducted under the firm of Childs & Shaw, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April. All persons having claims against them, are requested to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to the subscriber who is authorised to settle the business of the firm.

JOHN CHILDS.

The business will in future be conducted by the subscriber, at the same stand occupied by Childs and Shaw, and he hopes by his assiduity in business, and attention to please, to merit and receive that patronage which he has hitherto enjoyed.

JOHN CHILDS.

May 6. 2-3w.

## Baltimore Hospital.

March 30th, 1813.

The board of visitors of this institution report, that during eight months, ending on the 31st December last, 47 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	3
Died	14
Remaining	17
Total	85

The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expence, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have, by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians, Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.

Attending Surgeon, Doctor Gibson.

Consulting Physicians, Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birchhead, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

Visitors, John Hillen, James Mosher, William McDonald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

## LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

All the right, title and interest, of Henderson Sim Boteler, being his life estate in all that tract or parcel of Land, containing 305 acres, whereon John Lyon now lives, being a part of Trent neck plantation, situate in St. Mary's county, on Jowle's creek, a branch of the Patuxent. The property is well provided with houses, and adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. There will likewise be sold, by virtue of the said decree, several Negroes of different descriptions. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall pay the purchase money at his option, on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorised by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

G. S. Key, trustee.

APR 15, 1813.

## A CARD.

The person who inadvertently, or designedly, took from the subscriber's counting-room, the first volume of Rollin's Ancient History, is requested to return the same, and its full value, in money, will be paid, if required.

W. ALEXANDER.

April 29. 3w.

## Mail Stages to Baltimore.

Commenced on Monday last, 26th instant to run daily, by mail from the Union Turners, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Baltimore to early dinner, and returning to the public, that neither pains nor expence has been spared in establishing the line, and feels assured of general satisfaction.

Fare and allowance of baggage heretofore, and all baggage at the order of the owner.

JOHN GADSDEN.

N. B. The public are requested to take notice, that the Mail for Baltimore will close at 7 o'clock A. M. Tuesdays and Saturdays, April 29.

## 20,000 Dollars—Cash.

Now afloat in the Potomack and Chesapeake Navigation Lottery, second class.

1 prize of	\$20,000
1 do.	5,000
1 do.	5,000
1 do.	5,000
12 do.	1,000
30 do.	500

Besides the following Stationary Prizes

1 prize of	7,500
1 do.	10,000
1 do.	5,000
1 do.	2,000
8 do.	1,000
8 do.	500

10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class. Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1-2 blanks to a prize.

Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, George-town.

Who sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class.

All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment, for tickets—All lottery information gratis.

## Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West River, at eight dollars cash, or \$10 the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Pasturage gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes.

William Pritchard, manager.

April 1.

## Wanted to hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN,

Who understands plain cooking and washing—one from the country would be preferred—Such an one that can come well recommended for her honesty, sobriety and industry, will hear of a by applying at this office.

April 1.

## Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE POOLE, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is indebted for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Poole be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is indebted for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whetcroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is indebted for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whetcroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; 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# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1813.

No. 17.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.  
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

**EASTON, (MD.) MAY 1.**  
**THE EASTON MEMORIAL.**  
Which was forwarded by Governor Winder to the Secretary at War, to be laid before the President, for the purpose of obtaining aid to defend the Town of Easton and the County from the depredations of the enemy who are at our doors, has been slightly, and we are told that we must expect no aid from them. The following is an attested copy of General Armstrong's letter in answer to Governor Winder.

War Department, April 13th, 1813.

I have had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of March 20th. In a country so intersected by Rivers and Bays as ours, it is impossible to embody troops at all the points, an enemy, having a naval superiority, may menace or assail—in his case it might be well to remove the army.

Very respectfully  
I have the honour to be sir,  
Your Excellency's ob't servt.  
**JOHN ARMSTRONG.**  
His Excellency the Governor of Maryland, Annapolis.

What will you now say of a set of men who have wantonly plunged into a war, by which the enemy are drawn to your very doors, and when you ask these men for means and succour to defend your farms and fire sides, your armory and your property as well as the lives of your citizens from the attacks of the enemy, they tell you that because the enemy are superior to you in the number and force of their navy, and your country is intersected by navigable rivers and bays, that therefore they do not contemplate giving you any assistance—The very reasons why they should the more promptly attend to your memorial, and give you aid, are the reasons which render it necessary: if the enemy are superior in naval power, did not the president know that before war was declared? and did he not also know that the parts of our country on the Bays and navigable Rivers would be the most exposed to the depredations of the enemy?

Why then if he did not contemplate affording effectual protection, which the country possesses, to those exposed places, did he declare war? Is the wealthy and highly improved county of Talbot, as well as others on this shore, not worth protecting? are you to be abandoned to your fate—are the generous yeomanry and the great and highly respectable body of mechanics, of which this county boasts not worthy the attention of the president of the U. States in his dispensation of protecting means against the invasions, the plunderings and destruction of the enemy? our farms, and flocks, and herds, are defenceless:—our dwellings which for the sake of health and comfort are mostly situated on the waters, are exposed at any hour to attack; and our families no longer in the enjoyment of sweet security are filled with consternation and alarm. True it is we have a valiant and a faithful people who would risk all for their country, but such is our exposed situation and so numerous are the points of attack, that should the enemy invade us in great force, our whole population would be consumed before we had effectually guarded more than an half of the assailable points: Will any man be imprudent enough after this to pollute the conduct of the administration by saying, that the enemy do not intend to land? How do you know that? what right have you in time of war to trust to the clemency of your enemy? or what right have you to rely on his promises, which you have no right to extort? The conduct of the administration is indefensible—it is unworthy of a state which will be called forth at this time of universal peril, to defend

the lives and property of the citizens, and whilst it is confidently to be expected that every man will be faithful to his duty, it is devoutly to be wished that they will remember who they are that brought them into this situation, and guard against their folly and imprudence in future.

[Monitor.]

**RALEIGH, MAY 7.**  
**NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTION.**  
Raleigh District.  
In this district the peace candidate has succeeded by a very large majority, viz. 948 votes.

Stanford. Mebane. 2495 1548  
Peace majority, 948.  
Salisbury District.  
Pearson. Gray. 2021 717  
Chatham 552 639  
Randolph, G'smaj. 800

2573 2136  
Mr. Pearson is therefore re-elected over the war candidate, notwithstanding the cutting up of his district, by a majority of 417 votes.

Fayetteville District.  
We understand that Mr. Culpepper, (federal) is chosen by a majority of 300 votes, over J. A. Cameron, Esq. (federal.)

Mecklenburg District.  
So far as we have heard, the peace candidate is considerably ahead. In Cabarrus he had a majority exceeding 400.

Wilkes District.  
No certain information.  
Rockingham District.  
Mr. Yancey is no doubt elected in this district, which is far gone with the war fever.

Newbern District.  
Mr. Gaston, it is presumed will have a majority exceeding a thousand, against Mr. Blackledge.

Tarborough District.  
In Edgecombe, Dr. Williams's majority was upwards of 300 over Mr. Kennedy. This election is doubtful.

**OFFICIAL.**  
**CAPTURE OF YORK.**

Copies of letters from Major Gen. Dearborn, to the Secretary at War.  
Head-Quarters, York, Capital of Upper Canada, April 27th, 1813, 8 o'clock, P. M.

SIR,  
We are in full possession of this place after a sharp conflict, in which we lost some brave officers and soldiers.

General Sheaffe commanded the British troops, militia and Indians, in person.

We shall be prepared to sail for the next object of the expedition the first favourable wind.

I have to lament the loss of the brave and active brigadier general Pike.

I am with the highest respect, &c.  
**H. DEARBORN.**

The Hon. Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of War, Washington.

Head-Quarters, York, Capital of Upper Canada, April 28th, 1813.

SIR,  
After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, and at 8 o'clock commenced landing the troops about 3 miles westward from the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. This wind was high and in an unfavourable direction for the boats, which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the site of the ancient French fort Tarento. It prevented also many of the armed vessels from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing—but every thing that could be done was effected.

The riflemen under Maj. Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from Indians and other troops. General Sheaffe commanded in person. He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point where the wind compelled our troops to land. His force consisted of 700 regulars and militia, and one hundred Indians. Maj. Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, and the enemy

were repulsed by a number far inferior to theirs. As soon as Gen. Pike landed with 700 or 800 men, and the remainder of the troops were pushing from the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by assault, were moving in columns towards the main work: when within sixty rods of this, a tremendous explosion took place from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone as most seriously to injure our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will I fear exceed one hundred; among these I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent officer Brig. General Pike, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt.

Previously to this explosion the enemy had retired into the town, excepting a party of regulars, to the number of forty, who did not escape the effects of the shock, and were destroyed.

Gen. Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops and left directions with the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the meantime all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the outlines of a capitulation were agreed on.

As soon as I learned that General Pike had been wounded, I went on shore. To the General I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish, and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him.

Every movement was under my view. The troops behaved with great firmness and deserve much applause, particularly those first engaged, and under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans.

Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery was not great, perhaps forty or fifty killed and wounded, and of them a full proportion of officers.

Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours, especially in officers. It was with great exertion that the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbour against a gale of wind, but as soon as they got into a proper position, a tremendous cannonade opened upon the enemy's batteries and was kept up against them, until they were carried or blown-up, and had, no doubt, a powerful effect upon the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to Com. Chauncey for his able and indefatigable exertions in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgment, bravery and industry. The government could not have made a more fortunate selection.

Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship Prince Regent, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up, and much naval stores were set on fire by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remain, but no vessels fit for use.

We have not the means of transporting the prisoners, and must of course leave them on parole.

I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here, as to be able to sail to-morrow for Niagara, whither I send this by a small vessel, with notice to Gen. Lewis of our approach.

I have the honour to be, sir, &c.  
**HENRY DEARBORN.**

Hon Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of War, Washington.

Copies of letters from Com. Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy. U. S. ship Madison, at anchor off York, 8 o'clock P. M. 27th April, 1813.

SIR,  
I have the satisfaction to inform

you that the American flag is flying upon the fort at York. The town capitulated this afternoon, at four o'clock. Brigadier General Pike was killed.

I have the honour to be,  
Very respectfully, sir,  
Your most ob'dt serv't  
**ISAAC CHAUNCEY.**

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Washt'n.

U. S. ship Madison, At anchor off York, 28th April, 1813.

Agreeably to your instructions and arrangements made with Maj. General Dearborn, I took on board of the squadron under my command the general and suite, and about 1700 troops, and left Sackett's Harbour on the 25th inst. for this place. We arrived here yesterday morning and took a position about one mile to the south and westward of the enemy's principal fort, and as near the shore as we could with safety to the vessels. The place fixed upon by our major general and myself for the landing of the troops, was the site of the old French Fort Tarento.

The debarkation commenced about 8 o'clock A. M. and was completed about ten. The wind blowing heavy from the eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the officers and men, overcame every obstacle. Their attack upon the enemy was so vigorous that he fled in every direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field. As soon as the troops were landed, I directed the schooners to take positions near the forts, in order that the attack upon them by the army and navy might be simultaneous. The schooners were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome order under a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and took a position within about 600 yards of their principal fort and opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great execution and very much contributed to their final destruction. The troops as soon as landed were formed under the immediate orders of Brig. Gen. Pike—who led in a most gallant manner, the attack upon the forts, and after having carried two redoubts in their approach to the principal work, (the enemy having previously laid a train) blew up his magazine, which in its effects upon our troops was dreadful, having killed and wounded a great many, and amongst the former the ever to be lamented Brigadier Gen. Pike, who fell at the head of his column by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine. His death at this time is much to be regretted, as he had the perfect confidence of the Major General; and his known activity, zeal and experience make his loss a national one.

In consequence of the fall of General Pike, the command of the troops devolved for a time upon Col. Pierce, who soon after took possession of the town. At about 2 P. M. the American flag was substituted for the British, and at about 4 our troops were in quiet possession of the town. As soon as Gen. Dearborn learnt the situation of General Pike, he landed and assumed the command. I have the honour of inclosing a copy of the capitulation which was entered into and approved by General Dearborn and myself.

The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks nearly finished—the only vessel found here is the Duke of Gloster, undergoing repairs—the Prince Regent left here on the 24th for Kingston. We have not yet had a return made of the naval and military stores, consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all taken on board that we can receive, the rest will be destroyed.

I have to regret the death of midshipmen Thompson and Hatfield, and several seamen killed—the exact

number I do not know, as the returns from the different vessels have not yet been received.

From the judicious arrangements made by Gen. Dearborn, I presume, that the public stores will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to embark to-morrow, and proceed to execute other objects of the expedition the first fair wind.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers and men generally under my command, and I feel myself particularly indebted to the officers commanding vessels for their zeal in seconding all my views.

I have the honour to be,  
Very respectfully, sir,  
Your ob'dt servant,  
**ISAAC CHAUNCEY.**

Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy Washington.

Terms of capitulation entered into on the 27th April, 1813, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States under the command of Major-General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey:

That the troops regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops regular and militia to ground their arms immediately on parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States—that all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them—that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of war.

That one lieutenant, one major, thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quarter-master, one deputy adjutant gen. of the militia, namely—

Lt. Col. Chewitt	Lieuts Jno. H. Shultz
Major Allen	George Mustard
Capt. Jno. Wilson	Barnet Yandemburch
John Buton	Robert Stanton
Peter Robinson	George Ridout
Reuben Richardson	Wm. Jarvis
John Arnold	Edward M'Mahon
James Fenwick	John Wilson
James Mustard	Ely Playter
Duncan Cameron	Ens. And. Thompson
David Thompson	Alfred Sennally
John Robinson	Donald M'Arthur
Samuel Ridout	William Smith
Thomas Hamilton	Andrew Mercer
John Burn	James Chewett
William Jarvie	George Kink
	Edward Thompson
Quarter-Master	Charles Denison
Charles Baynes	I. J. Boulton
	George Dennison

Nineteen sergeants, 4 corporals, and 204 rank and file.

Of the Field Train Department Wm. Dunbar.

Of the Provincial Navy, Captain Fra. Govereaux.

Midshipmen Lieut. Green John Ridout Clerk, Jas. Langdon Louis Baypre

1 Boatswain, Fifteen Naval Artificers Of his Majesty's Regular troops Lt. De Koven. One Sergeant Major.

And of the Royal Artillery, one bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the U. States and G. Britain.

(Signed) **G. S. MITCHELL,**  
Lt. Col. 3d A. U. S.  
**SAM. S. CONSER, Maj.**  
and A. D. C. to maj. gen. Dearborn.  
**WM. KING,**  
major 15th U. S. Infantry.  
**JESSE D. ELLIOT,**  
Lt. U. S. Navy.  
**W. CHEWITT, Lt. Col. comdg.**  
3d. Regiment York Militia.  
**W. ALLAN, Maj.**  
3d. Reg. York Militia.  
**F. GAUREAU, Lt. M. Dpt.**

**A CARD.**

The person who inadvertently, or designedly, took from the subscriber's counting-room, the first volume of Rollin's Ancient History, is requested to return the same, and its full value, in money, will be paid, if required.

**W. ALEXANDER.**



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 20.

The Severn Planter, No. 3, (with a variety of other matter) has been crowded out of our columns this week, in consequence of the length of the Executive communications, &c.

## The difference between Tories and Patriots.

It may be recollected that some time since the British squadron paid a visit to Sharp's Island, the property of Jacob Gibson, Esquire, one of the leading democrats of Talbot county, and formerly a member of our State Senate. The Admiral paid so honourably, and so generous a price, for the supplies he took from the island, as to extort from Mr. Gibson the warmest eulogiums on his character for politeness and urbanity. It seems the same squadron has since visited Poplar Island, in the possession of Mr. William Sears, a respectable Federalist; the following is a list of the property taken away and destroyed: 86 Sheep, 50 Lambs, 40 Head of Black Cattle, 5 head of do. killed and left on the island—3 Sows, with pigs, killed, poultry, &c.

Mr. Sears either supposing it incompatible with his duties as a citizen to carry on a traffic with the enemy, or fearing that what was pardonable in a Patriot, might be treason in a Tory, prudently abandoned his island to the mercy of the enemy. On his return he found the following card:

"You foolish Yankees! if you will come we will pay you for every thing.  
"His M. Ship San Domingo."

Patriotism is, now a-days, truly of the Cameleon kind.

The Governor's message to the Legislature, with the documents accompanying it, we hope will silence all clamour against him. They are calculated to show, that he neglected nothing within the reach of his limited powers, to insure security to every part of the state against an invasion of the enemy, as well as to relieve his fellow-citizens from that overwhelming tide of expenses which the war, conducted upon its present plan, must necessarily create. As far as the means of protection were placed in his hands, they have been extended, and if some places have suffered from the ravages of the enemy, it was no fault of his. He has repeatedly represented to the general government our exposed situation, and some of his communications remain yet unanswered.

It is not our intention to make any remarks upon the following letter and certificates, but only to state the cause which produced them, leaving it with our readers to make their own comments. It was reported in town, some few days since, that Mr. Golder had made a charge against the Governor, of so serious a nature, that he was in duty bound to notice it, and call on him for an explanation. Mr. Heath being requested by the Governor to call on Mr. Golder, he gave him the following certificate, No. 1. Mr. Heath then called on Doctor Pinkney and Mr. Marriott, before whom it was said the charge was made, and they gave him the certificates, Nos. 2 and 3. Mr. Golder then wrote the letter marked No. 9, to Mr. Heath. This is a plain history of the transaction, and may serve as a key to the documents subjoined.

(No. 1.)  
I hereby certify, that I never did, either directly or indirectly, proclaim or charge His Excellency, Levin Winder, with being a Tory and traitor.  
May 11, 1813.  
Test, JNO. GOLDER.

(No. 2.)  
I HEREBY CERTIFY, that on Saturday morning the 6th inst. I called at the office of William H. Marriott, Esquire, and that whilst there, Mr. John Golder entered. After some desultory conversation, I asked Mr. Golder what he now thought of the war—his reply was, the same as ever, if the Tories would but remain quiet. He then proceeded to receive the Governor, and called him Tory and Traitor. He farther went on

(No. 3.)  
With respect, Sir,  
I am yours, &c.  
Jehu Chandler.  
Levin Winder, Esq.,  
Governor of Maryland.

(No. 4.)  
Annapolis, May 10, 1813.  
Your letter of this morning has been received. I again call on you to disclose the name of the person, on whose au-

thority you published the base and infamous calumny in your paper of the 8th inst.  
(Signed) LEV. WINDER.  
Mr. Jehu Chandler.  
(No. 5.)  
Annapolis, May 12, 1813.  
I cannot but express my surprise at your not complying with your promise of sending an answer yesterday to the Governor's note of the 10th inst. and must now inform you, that no longer indulgence will be allowed you. The author of that vile charge against his excellency, must be made known immediately, otherwise steps will be taken to compel you to perform that act of justice.

W. E. PINKNEY.  
May 13th, 1813.  
(No. 3.)  
Thursday morning, May 13, 1813.

Having been called upon, and requested by Dr. William E. Pinkney, to certify as to the conversation which passed between him and John Golder, Esquire, in my presence, and at my office, on Saturday, I believe, the 8th inst. and having examined, and attentively perused, the within certificate, I feel no hesitation in declaring, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, and to the truth of which I am ready to make an affidavit, that the said certificate contains in substance the amount of the conversation that did take place between Dr. Pinkney and Mr. Golder.

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT.

In the Gazette of last week we took occasion to notice some scurrilous and abusive language which appeared in the Maryland Republican, and to pronounce the charge, therein published against the Governor of Maryland, to be false. It appears after considerable delay and evasion, the editor gave Lt. John Chauncey, of the U. S. Army, as his author for the charge. We now have it in our power to lay before our readers sundry documents, which are calculated to exhibit the whole business in its proper light. They are submitted (by particular request) without comment or alteration.

(No. 1.)  
May 9, 1813.

The Maryland Republican of the 8th instant, after noticing that a British Sloop of War, in going down the Bay, run ashore on Thomas's Point, proceeds to state—"We are informed this morning that the above vessel was got off last evening at full tide. We have it from good authority, that when the Governor was informed of her getting off, he said he was glad of it. Let the people of Maryland reflect on this, and compare the expression with his late conduct. We pledge ourselves to investigate the subject, and if the fact is as stated, he shall be exposed and stigmatized as a Tory and traitor to his country."

I now call on you to give up the name of the person on whose authority you have published this false, base, and infamous charge.

(Signed) LEV. WINDER.

Mr. Jehu Chandler.

(2.)  
Annapolis, May 9, 1813.

I have been waiting for a reply to the Governor's note, addressed to you this day. My family has left Town for the Vineyard, and I am compelled to follow them immediately. Upon my return I shall expect to find the answer ready, containing the name of the person who has made the false charge against his Excellency. JAMES P. HEATH.  
Mr. Jehu Chandler.

(No. 3.)  
Annapolis, May 10, 1813.

Your's of Sunday, in regard to my publication of Saturday last, has been handed me by Mr. James P. Heath. In answer to your demand I have to reply, that my author for what is there stated, was in no manner connected with the publication; but being informed of the circumstance the following morning I felt myself bound as the editor of a public print, to notice it. If your excellency will pledge your honor, that a civil action for slander shall not be commenced against the gentleman, (by which action his evidence cannot be obtained to substantiate the fact, because he will be a party to the suit), his name shall immediately be given up. The gentleman has this morning left town on business of importance, but he will return, I expect, in the course of three or four days—perhaps sooner. I have however got his deposition in case it should be necessary to make use of it before his arrival.

With respect, Sir,  
I am yours, &c.  
Jehu Chandler.  
Levin Winder, Esq.,  
Governor of Maryland.

(No. 4.)  
Annapolis, May 10, 1813.

Your letter of this morning has been received. I again call on you to disclose the name of the person, on whose au-

thority you published the base and infamous calumny in your paper of the 8th inst.  
(Signed) LEV. WINDER.  
Mr. Jehu Chandler.  
(No. 5.)  
Annapolis, May 12, 1813.

I cannot but express my surprise at your not complying with your promise of sending an answer yesterday to the Governor's note of the 10th inst. and must now inform you, that no longer indulgence will be allowed you. The author of that vile charge against his excellency, must be made known immediately, otherwise steps will be taken to compel you to perform that act of justice.

JAS. P. HEATH.

Mr. Jehu Chandler.

(No. 6.)  
Annapolis, May 12, 1813.

I received your's of the 10th yesterday. In consequence of your not acceding to my proposition, I must request you to defer the subject until my author returns to this city, that I may have an opportunity of consulting him. I cannot for a moment suppose, that you would take advantage of his absence to urge a disclosure of his name, as I believe he has no particular wish himself that it should not eventually be made known to you. I expect the gentleman in town this day, by one or two o'clock, when I assure you that no time shall be lost on my part, to inform you of it. I should have answered your last note yesterday, but was so busily engaged that I could not possibly attend to it.

Yours Sir, respectfully,

Jehu Chandler.

Levin Winder, Esq.,  
Governor of Maryland.

(No. 7.)  
Annapolis, May 15, 1813.

I am now at liberty to inform you, that it was Lieutenant John Chauncey, of the United States Army, who informed me that you said you were glad the British vessel had got off Thomas's Point.

Your's Sir, &c.

Jehu Chandler.

Levin Winder, Esq.,  
Governor of Maryland.

(No. 8.)

HON. LEVIN WINDER  
The assertion which was published in the Maryland Republican was not intended by the author, which was you Hie. Svt. I merely mentioned it at my lodgings in the presence of two or three; supposing there would be no more of it; but on Saturday 8th inst I met the editor of the above mentioned paper; he stooped me; and ask; If your Hon. did say what has been asserted; I answered in the affirmative; and past on; a few hours after I was surprised to read it in the paper as he had not consulted me on it; If he had I should certainly denied his request; for this thing of party spirit; or publishing assertions of this kind; and at such a crisis as this; I do hold in abhorrence as much as any other man—I being a young man and a stranger in this place. I think it little ungenerous in Mr. Chandler for making use of my name as it was without my consent.

I have read one or two letters from your Hon. accusing me as making a false charge—If I have; my ears must of deceived me; I am so conscious of it; that I have all ready proving it to be a fact—and I think if you would seriously reflect on it (as a persons mind may be treacherous some time especially at such a time as this and with one in power like) you would recollect some thing of it—at the time you mentioned it I conjectured it in this way, and I have not a doubt but what your meaning was such, you had been solicited by several of your citizen to give orders for the militia to prepare to destroy the vessel which you refused to do thinking perhaps they might not affect it; and would only serve to irritate our enemies; and perhaps cause the destruction of this place; which consideration; I think very plausible; and I at the time I asserted it gave this as an apology; which I can produce several to testify.

If you are satisfied with this statement I am perfectly; as I despise above all other things to have any difference with my friends If I may so term them.

I am sir your Obt Hie. Svt.

JOHN CHAUNCEY.

Annapolis 14th May 1813

N. B. I will pledge myself that there will be no more of it in the Maryland if the other side will hold its peace.

J. C.

(No. 9.)  
Friday Morning, May 14, 1813.

DEAR SIR,  
On Saturday last I happened in the office of the Maryland Republican, when in conversation with the Editor, he informed me that the Governor of Maryland had rejoiced that the British Brig, that was on ground at Thomas's Point, had got off, by saying, that he was glad of it. I was shocked at the information, because the Governor, notwithstanding my opposite politics, from his late activity in disposing of the militia of the state together with the satisfaction many thinking and intelligent repub-

licans had expressed of his conduct, was then rapidly gaining my confidence as an officer, and esteem as a citizen. Give me leave to assure you, sir, it has been a source of deep regret to me, that party names and violence were ever intolerant, and at this time that they have a distinction or even existence at all—I wish all to be republicans and all Federalists: by this union we have nothing to fear from the enemy, without it our all is at hazard. But to proceed—On being thus informed, I necessarily asked the Editor for his author, he said it was a Lieutenant, I think Chauncey, but of the name Chauncey will not be positive. Tho' this officer had heard these words spoken by the Governor, and that he would give a certificate of the fact, before my leaving the office. Capt. Kent came in & on my asking if he had heard that the Governor rejoiced that the brig had got off, he said that he had, and that he believed it. After which I called in Mr. Marriott's office, which is the next door to the Editors, where Dr. Pinkney was, with Mr. Marriott, who was engaged in packing up his books. I at this time felt considerable warmth and irritation at what I had heard about the Governor, and can't correctly say how Dr. P. and myself commenced our conversation about the Governor. He made some remark about the war; I then said, that he who was not now for the war was against it; that internal enemies ought to be, perhaps external. I told Dr. P. what I was informed the Governor had said, and that if he did rejoice at the success of the enemy in any shape, and these words before mentioned were proved on him, I should doubt his patriotism, and should believe him a Tory, perhaps a Traitor too; and that, on this proof, he ought to sink into the lowest stigma of disgrace as a politician. And I have to confess that these impressions continued until midnight of that day, when, on an alarm that the enemy were advancing, I witnessed an active patriotism of the Governor in disposing of to advantage all the citizen then under arms, for he conversed with me at my post, and showed an anxiety to repel every attack that the enemy's squadron could or might then make upon us, which has convinced me that my expressions against him were erroneous, harsh, and too hasty; I then regretted, and am now sorry, that they were used, but trusting his approved acts as Commander in Chief since that day have been as successful in regaining the confidence and esteem of all his soldiers and fellow-citizens as they have been in ensuring mine, I know what I may have said to his prejudice cannot and ought not to injure him in the eyes of his constituents, or the worth of his country. Hoping that this sufficient apology for what I have said, may, through your politeness to me, be made to his Excellency, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servt.

JNO. GOLDER.

Mr. James P. Heath.

(No. 10.)

Lieut. Chauncey, of the United States Army, in a conversation with me this 15th day of May, 1813, said, that the words published in the Maryland Republican to have been used by the Governor, to wit: "I am glad of it" (the getting off the British vessel which had been aground below Annapolis) were spoken in the Council Chamber, in the presence of Mr. M'Comas, of Harford county, Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Fowler; that if the Governor did not use these words, his (Chauncey's) ears must have deceived him, or he must have dreamt it—that he went to Harford for the purpose of getting the certificate of Mr. M'Comas to prove the fact, but he (M'Comas) denied having heard the Governor use the words—Lieutenant Chauncey expressed his great regret that it had been made public—He was convinced the Governor had no improper meaning. Lieut. Chauncey refused to commit the above to writing.

I hereby certify the foregoing is a true statement of the conversation that passed between Lieut. Chauncey and myself.

JAMES P. HEATH.

(No. 11.)

In the evening of Friday, the seventh day of May, instant, a Mr. M'Comas, accompanied by an officer, whose name I have since understood was Chauncey, came into the Council Chamber: The former presented a letter from Major Birkhead to the Governor. They remained in the room sometime; and after a long conversation between the Governor and Mr. M'Comas respecting the burning of Havre de Grace, and the landing of the British in Harford county, Mr. M'Comas asked the Governor at what time it would be convenient for him to write to Maj. Birkhead, to which his excellency replied, that he would give him a letter in the morning. Here the conversation ended, during which period not one word, to the best of my recollection, was said about the vessel then aground below Annapolis. The Governor soon after went to the window, and after looking in the direction of the vessel, observed, that she appeared to have changed her position. The Governor and myself went immediately above in order to discover whether she was really off, and found it to be the case. Nothing like the words "I am glad of it" fell from the Governor before or after

the departure of Messieurs M'Comas and Chauncey.  
NINIAN PINKNEY  
Annapolis, May 15, 1813.

(No. 12.)

It is stated that the Governor, upon the 15th day of May, 1813, which was a Sunday, had got off, observed that "he was glad of it," and that this observation was made in my presence—I do hereby certify and declare, that I never heard the Governor use these words, or any words like them. Given under my hand on the 15th day of May, 1813.

JUBB FOWLER.

## COMMUNICATION

From the Executive of Maryland to the Legislature.

In Council, Annapolis, May 17, 1813.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Delegates.

SINCE the adjournment of the Legislature, considerable alarm has pervaded the State, in consequence of the appearance of a large naval force within the waters of the Chesapeake, and the wanton destruction of our houses and property by the squadron of the enemy.

We have furnished all the means within our power to repel the invasion of the enemy, and as our resources are too limited to afford complete protection, it is for the wisdom of the Legislature to make such further provision as the exigencies of the State, in their opinion, may require.

By virtue of the powers with which the officers of the militia are invested, the militia of many of the counties have been called into actual service, and by law are entitled to the same pay and rations as are allowed to troops in the service of the United States. No appropriations have been made to defray the expenses thus incurred. We would recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of authorizing, by law, the organization of volunteer companies of infantry (a portion of which to be mounted with the privilege of choosing their own officers: Such a force, it is believed, might be employed with more effect than any other in repelling or preventing any invasion of our shores, or attacks upon the property of our citizens. It would also relieve the ordinary militia, in a great measure, from the hardships and sacrifices which they are now compelled to submit.

All the swords and pistols which have been purchased by the State have been distributed, and many companies of cavalry yet remain to be supplied. We submit to the Legislature the propriety of ordering the purchase of an additional number, and also a further supply of cannon and muskets. By letters from the Secretary of War, dated March the twentieth and twenty-fourth, the Governor was required to call out five hundred militia, to be stationed at Annapolis—one of the exigencies mentioned in the constitution of which the militia may be called forth having occurred, it was considered the duty of the executive to comply with the requisition, and the necessary orders for that purpose were issued. By another letter from the Secretary of War, dated April sixteenth, a further requisition of 1,000 thousand men, to be stationed at Baltimore, was made; orders have been issued in consequence of this requisition; copies of the requisitions are included in the documents communicated.

It being by the constitution the duty of the general government to provide for the common defence, we have represented to the Secretary of War, some time since, the exposed and defenceless situation of many parts of Maryland. So much of the correspondence with that officer as has relation to this subject, accompanies this communication. A copy of a letter written by this department to the President of the United States, being in part connected with this subject, is also transmitted; to this letter no answer has been received.

A vacancy in the Senate of the United States having happened during the recess of the Legislature, the executive proceeded, in conformity to the provisions of the constitution of the United States, to "make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature," and the honourable Robert Henry Goldsborough, of Talbot county, was appointed, and has been commissioned.

Upon the approach of the enemy to the seat of government, it was deemed expedient to order a removal of the public records. The Legislature will take any order that may be thought necessary in relation to them.

We have thought it proper to produce these subjects to you at the commencement of a session which has been directed by the influence of the present alarm of things. We had hoped to have conferred with the officers of the general Government, to the consideration of which we have had time to make to them; would have enabled us to have given some notice of future protection to the State. To provide for the defence was one of the important objects for which the federal constitution was formed. To protect the State against invasion is an imperative duty of the National Government; and for that purpose every necessary power is delegated to the national authorities. The defence reserved to the States is very limited, and the powers, in the conduct of a war, are in the hands of the Government. If, however, the Government should fail to afford adequate security against the enemy, the law of self-protection, which belongs to the States as well as to individual citizens, demands that every effort, in our power to make, should be made for the safety of the State. But it seems necessarily to follow, that the defence of the union and several parts of it has been committed to the General Government. All expenses incurred in protection by the several States, ought to be reimbursed by the United States. It would be proper, therefore, to authorize by law the payment of officers to keep regular accounts (with the proper vouchers of the expenses to which they may be subjected).

We have the honour to be, With much respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
LEVIN WINDER.

In Council, Annapolis, March 1813.

Sir,

The attention of the Executive of Maryland has been directed to the defenceless situation of the State. There are at present very few troops either of the Forts, and in attack it would be impracticable to afford timely aid to Fort Mifflin. As it is important to be prepared for a visit from the enemy, we have thought proper to address upon the subject, and beg to inform, what force it is considered by the General Government to be sent to this place.

We have the honor, &c.

LEVIN WINDER.

The Honorable John Armstrong.

In Council, Annapolis, March 1813.

Sir,

We had the honor to address some weeks since upon the defenceless situation of the State. At this place, and we request to be informed what contemplated to be afforded the General Government. It seems to be our duty to that other parts of the State equally defenceless and unprotected, and in many quarters incursions of the enemy, and depredations considerable extent, may be made. In this situation we must be informed, on any emergency expected from the General Government; what regular force furnished; and in the event of the State being for its defence, whether it will be defrayed by the States.

We have the honor, &c.

LEVIN WINDER.

The honorable John Armstrong.

War Department, March 1813.

Sir,

The disquietudes prevailing at Annapolis for the security of the city, against a naval, or other attack, render it proper to requisition a detachment of militia, consisting of four hundred and seventy infantry and cavalry, privates, musicians, commissioned officers; Lieutenant Colonel, one Captain, five first Lieutenants, five second Lieutenants, five Ensigns, and one commissioned officer of cavalry, to be stationed at Annapolis. The necessary purpose are requested of your Excellency, who will do so to accept the assurance of respect and consideration.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Gov.



AN PENNEY  
5, 1813.

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B.B. FOWLER

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enabled us to have given some assur-  
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defence was one of the important  
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tution was formed. To protect each  
State against invasion is made the  
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very necessary power is delegated to  
the national authorities. The means  
of defence reserved to the State Go-  
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powers, in the conduct of a war, de-  
rived. If, however, the General  
Government should fail to afford ade-  
quate security against the violence  
of the enemy, the law of self-preser-  
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ties as well as to individuals, would  
demand that every effort, which it  
is in our power to make, should be  
made for the safety of the State.—  
But it seems necessarily to follow, as  
the defence of the union and of the  
several parts of it has been commit-  
ted to the General Government, that  
all expenses incurred in affording  
protection by the several States,  
ought to be reimbursed by the United  
States. It would be proper, there-  
fore, to authorize by law the appoint-  
ment of officers to keep regular ac-  
counts (with the proper vouchers)  
of the expenses to which the State  
may be subjected.

We have the honour to be,  
With much respect,  
Your obedient servants,  
LEVIN WINDER.

In Council, Annapolis, March 5, 1813.

Sir,  
The attention of the Executive of  
Maryland has been directed to the  
defenceless situation of this City.—  
There are at present very few men at  
either of the Forts, and in case of  
attack it would be impracticable to  
afford timely aid to Fort Madsen.  
As it is important to be prepared, in  
case of a visit from the enemy, we  
have thought proper to address you  
upon the subject, and beg to be in-  
formed, what force it is contemplated  
by the General Government to  
send to this place.

We have the honor, &c.  
LEVIN WINDER.

The Honorable John Armstrong.

In Council, Annapolis, March 20, 1813.

Sir,  
We had the honor to address you  
some weeks since upon the subject  
of the defenceless situation of the  
Forts at this place, and with a re-  
quest to be informed what aid was  
contemplated to be afforded to it by  
the General Government. We also  
deem it to be our duty to represent,  
that other parts of the State are e-  
qually defenceless and unprotected,  
and in many quarters incursions of  
the enemy, and depredations to a  
considerable extent, may be made.—  
In this situation we must repeat our  
anxiety to be informed, what pro-  
tection, on any emergency, may be  
expected from the General Govern-  
ment; what regular forces can be  
furnished; and in the event of the  
Militia of the State being called out  
for its defence, whether the expense  
will be defrayed by the United  
States.

We have the honor, &c.  
LEVIN WINDER.

The Honorable John Armstrong.

War Department, March 20, 1812.

Sir,  
The disquietudes prevailing at An-  
napolis for the security of the City  
against a naval, or other attack, from  
the enemy's squadron now on our  
coast, render it proper to put in re-  
quisition a detachment of drafted  
militia, consisting of four hundred  
and seventy infantry and thirty ca-  
valry, privates, musicians, and non-  
commissioned officers; with one  
Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, five  
Captains, five first Lieutenants, five  
second Lieutenants, five third Lieu-  
tenants, five Ensigns, and one com-  
missioned officer of cavalry. This  
detachment will rendezvous at An-  
napolis. The necessary orders for  
this purpose are requested from your  
Excellency, who will do me the ho-  
nor to accept the assurance of my  
respect and consideration.  
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Gov. of Md.

War Department, March 24, 1813.

Sir,  
I have received the letter you did  
me the honor to write to me on the  
twentieth instant; that referred to  
by your Excellency of earlier date  
has not been received at this depart-  
ment.

The disquietudes produced along  
our eastern frontier, by the appear-  
ance of an enemy's fleet, have in-  
duced the President to make requi-  
sitions upon the militia drafts of se-  
veral States. That upon your Ex-  
cellency for one Battalion for the  
particular defence of the City of An-  
napolis, and the Forts in its vicinity,  
was transmitted yesterday. A train  
of light artillery, of fourteen pieces,  
is prepared here, and waits only the  
completion of a corps to take charge  
of them. They will be reserved to  
field service on the northern shore  
of the Patowmack.

One regiment of the twenty au-  
thorized by a late act of Congress,  
has been assigned to Maryland. Some  
of the field officers are already ap-  
pointed, and means are taken for fill-  
ing the ranks without delay.

Such, sir, are the measures which  
have been taken by the President in  
relation to the general subject of  
your letter; and I cannot but ex-  
press my hopes that they will be  
found competent to the occasion.  
Should there be new evidence of an-  
noyance from the enemy, additional  
measures will be taken.

I have purposely omitted saying  
any thing of the organization of a  
strong body of Militia at Baltimore,  
(who are held in a state of constant  
preparation for service, under the  
command of an experienced officer)  
because I have understood, that the  
measure was not unknown to your  
Excellency. I seize this occasion  
to offer to you, sir, and to the Ex-  
ecutive Council of Maryland, the  
assurance of my very high respect  
and consideration.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency Governor Winder.

In Council, Annapolis, March 30, 1813.

Sir,  
We have the honor to forward to  
you a copy of a Memorial from the  
inhabitants of Easton, which has been  
laid before this department. By the  
Laws of Maryland, in case of inva-  
sion, or threatened invasion, the Bri-  
gadier-General, or commanding offi-  
cer of the place invaded, or threat-  
ened to be invaded, has power to call  
out the Militia, and it was the opin-  
ion of this Executive, that no step  
within its power to take, could give  
to the inhabitants of that place fur-  
ther security. We thought it due,  
however, to the Memorialists, to re-  
present their situation to the Gene-  
ral Government, and would beg  
leave to observe, that the town of  
Easton, being a place in which many  
of the public records are lodged, and  
in which too there is an armoury of  
the state, it is of importance that every  
protection and security, which can  
be afforded to it, by either Govern-  
ment, should promptly be given.

We have the honor to be, &c.  
LEVIN WINDER.

The Honorable John Armstrong.

War Department, April 13th, 1813.

Sir,  
I have had the honor to receive  
your Excellency's letters of March  
30. Lieutenant Clarke has been in-  
structed to provide for the accommo-  
dation of the detachment at Anna-  
polis, and a copy of the regulations  
relative to quarters, and so forth,  
will be transmitted to Colonel Wat-  
kins.

In a country so intersected by Ri-  
vers and Bays as ours, it is impos-  
sible to embody troops at all the  
points an enemy, having a naval su-  
periority, may menace or assail. In  
this case it might be well to remove  
the armoury.

Very respectfully,  
I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Gov. of Md.

In Council, Annapolis, April 26, 1813.

Sir,  
We have the honor herewith to  
transmit a copy of a letter, with sun-  
dry enclosures, just received by us  
from Jacob Gibson, esquire, of Tal-  
bot County. From those papers, of  
the correctness of which we enter-  
tain no doubt, it appears that the  
enemy visited Sharp's Island, of  
which he is proprietor, last week,  
kept the possession thereof for seve-  
ral days, and took therefrom such  
supplies as they were in want of. Mr.  
Gibson was not in a situation to re-  
sist any demands that might be made up-

on him, and of course is not to be con-  
sidered for the conduct of the enemy. It  
is now for the constituted authorities  
of the country to decide, whether,  
under the circumstances disclosed,  
and when that protection, which is  
the just claim of every citizen, has  
not been afforded to him, this gen-  
tleman shall receive the compensa-  
tion which the enemy offers, or it  
would be better by refusing such  
permission in all cases, and indemnify-  
ing the injured out of the national  
resources, to take from individuals  
the temptations which might some-  
times be offered, to an underhand and  
dangerous traffic with the enemy.—  
The determination of the Govern-  
ment upon this subject, as soon as  
it can be given, we respectfully ask.

We cannot close this communica-  
tion without some observations upon  
the unprotected and defenceless  
state in which many parts of Mary-  
land are left. Applications from  
various quarters are constantly pour-  
ing in upon us, and so far as the ve-  
ry limited means within our power  
will enable us, we are endeavouring  
to afford protection. But besides  
that, we have not sufficient arms  
and ammunition to supply the de-  
mands of every section of the State;  
the unavoidable expense of calling  
out the militia for its protection  
would greatly exceed the ability of  
the State Government. By the con-  
stitution of the United States, the  
common defence is committed to the  
National Government, which is to  
protect each State against invasion,  
and to defray all the necessary ex-  
penses of a National War; and to us  
it is a most painful reflection, that  
after every effort we have made, or  
can make, for the security of our fel-  
low-citizens, and their property,  
they have little to rely on but the  
possible forbearance of the enemy.

The capital of the State, notwith-  
standing the late call of the militia,  
we are informed by the commanding  
officer, has not a sufficient force for  
its protection. Indeed, it must be  
obvious, that while there are only  
twenty or thirty regulars stationed  
in its forts, the militia, in whatever  
force, cannot give to it that protec-  
tion which it has a right to claim,  
and without which Maryland may  
be essentially injured. A communi-  
cation from the Secretary of War,  
some time since, gave us to under-  
stand, that a regiment of the troops  
to be raised under a late act of Con-  
gress would be assigned to Maryland,  
and that a train of light artillery, of  
fourteen pieces, would be stationed  
north of the Patowmack. We beg  
leave to urge the necessity of some  
immediate aid being ordered to the  
seat of government, as well as o-  
ther parts of this State. Any delay  
may be of fatal consequence, as from  
the force which the enemy now has  
in our Bay, we have much to ap-  
prehend, unless other means of de-  
fence than those which we now have  
are afforded to us.

We have the honor, &c.  
LEVIN WINDER.

The President of the United States.

War Department, April 16, 1812

Sir,  
The movements of the enemy's  
fleet within the upper parts of Ches-  
apeake Bay, render it prudent to re-  
quire from your Excellency fifteen  
companies of infantry and five of ar-  
tillery, organized as follows, viz.

Of Infantry.

2 Lieut. Colonels,  
3 Majors,  
15 Captains,  
15 1st Lieutenants,  
15 2d Lieutenants,  
15 3d Lieutenants,  
15 Ensigns,  
1 Surgeon,  
2 Surgeon's Mates, and  
1500 Rank and file.

Of Artillery.

1 Major,  
6 Captains,  
5 1st Lieutenants,  
5 2d Lieutenants,  
5 3d Lieutenants,  
5 Ensigns,  
1 Surgeon's Mate, and  
500 Rank and file.

To which will be added the fol-  
lowing Brigadier Staff: one Brigadier  
General, 1 Brigade Major, 1 Aid-  
de-camp, and 1 Brigade Quarter Mas-  
ter. The whole to assemble at Bal-  
timore as expeditiously as possible.  
I have the honor to be, Sir,  
With great respect,  
Your Excellency's most obedient

Very humble servant,  
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency Governor Winder.

True Copies,  
Ninian Pinkney,  
Clk. of the Council.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Summary statement of receipts and  
disbursements at the Treasury of the  
Western Shore, State of Maryland,  
from the first day of Nov. 1812, to  
the 15th of May, 1813, inclusive, al-  
so showing the probable state of the  
Treasury on the first day of No-  
vember, 1813.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Balance in the Treas- ury first of November, 1812, as per report	91,832	88
Amount of Receipts from November first, 1812, to 15th of May, 1813, inclusive,	82,660	26
	174,513	14

Deduct the amount of  
payments made from  
Nov. 1, 1812, to 15th  
May, 1813,

	92,676	95
Balance in the Treas- ury on the 15th of May 1813,	81,836	19

From this sum deduct  
the amount of the ex-  
penses of the Gene-  
ral Assembly at the  
present session, esti-  
mated at

	7,500	
	74,336	19

Balance of the existing  
appropriations, paya-  
ble on or before the  
1st day of Nov. 1813,  
and which have not  
as yet been satisfied

	93,482	48
Causing a deficiency of this sum to meet existing appropriati- ons,	21,146	29

The difference between  
the sum supposed to  
be receivable in the  
year 1813, and that  
received to the 15th  
of May, 1813, is

	41,240	53
--	--------	----

This sum will be in  
the Treasury on the  
1st of Nov. 1813, pro-  
vided the receipts be  
equal to the estimate  
heretofore exhibited,  
and no other approp-  
iations be made

Expenses of the Gene- ral Assembly at their next annual session estimated at	35,000	00
Deficiency of Funds,	14,905	76

Of the 20,000 dollars  
appropriated at June  
session, 1812, to pur-  
chase accoutrements,  
&c. for the quota of  
militia of this State  
called into service,  
there remained in the  
Treasury on the 1st  
of November, 1812,  
the sum of

	18,350	67
--	--------	----

From which deduct  
the amount expended  
from the 1st of Nov-  
ember, 1812, to the 15th  
of May, 1813,

	1,136	62
--	-------	----

Leaving this balance of  
the above appropriation  
unexpended on the  
15th of May,  
1813, which sum is in-  
cluded in the sum of  
\$ 81,836 19 cts. sta-  
ted to be in the Treas-  
ury on that day

B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. M.D.  
May 17th, 1813.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday May 17th.

A sufficient number of members to  
form a quorum appeared and took their  
seats.  
Communications from the Executive  
of the State, and Treasurer of the Wes-  
tern Shore, were received and ordered  
to lie on the table (See preceding col-  
umns.)

Adjourned.

Tuesday May 18th

Leave given to bring in a further  
supplement to the act for regulating the  
mode of staying executions.

Leave given to bring in a bill author-  
izing the Levy Courts to remove the  
public records.

The following message was read and  
sent to the Senate,  
Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose, on Thursday next,  
if agreeable to your house, to go into a  
joint ballot for the election of a Senator  
to represent this State in the Senate of  
the United States, agreeably to the Con-  
stitution of the United States, and the  
provisions of an act of Assembly, pass-  
ed at November session, 1809, entitled,  
"An act to fix the mode of electing Se-  
nators to represent this State in the Se-  
nate of the United States."

And the question was put that the  
house agree to the same? Resolved in  
the affirmative, Yeas 53, Nays 6.  
Leave given to bring in a bill to au-  
thorize the removal of the public records  
of the Western Shore to Frederick town.  
Adjourned.

A letter from Craney Island,  
(14th May, morning) says—TWEN-  
TY SAIL of enemy's vessels, anchor-  
ed in Lynhaven Bay last night.  
[Fed. Gaz.]

[An account one day later viz.  
May 15, states that the whole  
squadron weighed anchor and put  
to sea this morning.]

WASHINGTON, MAY 18.  
"An express has just arrived from  
Norfolk, bringing to the government  
information of a considerable in-  
crease of the fleet in Lynhaven  
Bay—some say 25, others 27—but  
from the best information it consists  
of thirty-five. General Hampton is  
gone off to Norfolk with all speed  
—this place is in much agitation."

TOULON FLEET OUT.

Captain Hill, of the schooner Me-  
teor, 30 hours from Lime, (arrived  
last night) informs that off Saybrook  
Bar, he spoke the ship Lagaira,  
Williams, 30 days from Cadiz.  
Capt. W. informed that a French  
fleet of 18 sail of the line and 12  
transports had passed the Gut of  
Gibraltar from Toulon.

[N. Y. paper.]

NEW-YORK, MAY 16.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Capt. Taylor, who arrived at this  
port on Saturday, left Lisbon on the  
17th of last month. On the 16th,  
an express arrived at Lisbon from  
Valencia, with news, that the army  
under the command of Gen. Mur-  
ray, had defeated the French army  
under Suchet, and taken 4500 priso-  
ners; and that the French were dri-  
ven out of the province of Valencia.  
Large reinforcements were daily ar-  
riving at Lisbon from England and  
immediately marched to the head  
quarters of Lord Wellington. Mark-  
ets at Lisbon continued dull. Flour  
was only thirteen milreas.

Capt. Taylor further informs, that  
a packet from Falmouth had just ar-  
rived, bringing London papers to the  
1st of March, which contained the  
order to Blockade N. York, &c.  
which, it is supposed, would occa-  
sion an immediate rise of American  
produce at that place.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF

CLAIMS.

The Committee of claims will sit  
every day, during the present session,  
from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3  
in the afternoon.

By order,

BENJAMIN GREY, Clk.

May 20.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVAN-  
CES & COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and  
Courts of Justice will sit every day, du-  
ring the present session, from 9 o'clock  
in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.

By order,

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

May 20.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board of Commissioners of An-  
ne-Arundel County adjourned until the  
first Monday in June next, and will set  
for twenty days for appeals, &c. agree-  
ably to an act of Assembly passed at  
November session 1812.

By order,

H. S. HALL, Clk.

Com. Tax A. A. C.

May 20th, 1812. 3w

NOTICE.

Was taken up adrift in the month of  
April last, off the mouth of South Ri-  
ver, by a detachment of militia from  
my company, a vessel which had been  
schooner rigged, measuring 66 feet on  
deck, in beam 20, and hold 9; with the  
words "Richard of Baltimore" painted  
on her stern; both masts cut away.  
The owner may have her again on  
proving property and paying charges.  
JOSEPH WATKINS.

May 19.

NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that Doctor Archi-  
bald Dorsey, living near McCoy's Ta-  
vern, brought before me, a justice of  
the peace in and for Anne-Arundel  
county, as a trespassing stray, a brown  
HORSE, about 14 hands high, one  
hind foot white, a star in his forehead,  
with two saddle spots, his mane has  
been hogged, some white hairs in his  
tail, and also white hairs intermixed on  
his body; branded on his near buttock  
with a stirrup iron, shod all round, and  
appears to be twelve or thirteen years  
old, and paces, trots and canters.  
Given under my hand this 5th day  
of May, 1813.

J. BELT.



From the London Gazette of March 23.

Copy of a letter from the hon. capt. Irby, of H. M. ship the Amelia, to John Wilson Crocker, dated at Spithead, the 22d inst.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the right honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that when I was about to quit Sierra Leone river for England in H. M. ship under my command, on the 29th January, lieutenant Pascoe arrived there with the chief part of the crew of H. M. gun brig Daring, he having been obliged to run his vessel on shore, and blow her up at Tamara (one of the Isles de Loss) in consequence of having been chased by a French frigate, in company with two other ships apparently frigates; he reported having left them anchored off the islands on the 27th. I immediately dispatched lieutenant Pascoe in a small schooner to reconnoitre the enemy (he having volunteered his services) and on the 3d February he returned having ascertained their force to be 2 frigates of the largest class (L'Arcetuse and Le Rubis) and a Portuguese ship, their prize; and, after unloading the Portuguese ship intended to give her up to the crew, and proceed themselves to sea to intercept our homeward bound trade. Conceiving that if I cruised off the Isles de Loss (in the event of their not having left them) I might be enabled to fall in with any of his Majesty's ships that might be coming down the coast, also protect the vessels bound to Sierra Leone, of which I had received intelligence; I repaired to weigh, when a cartel arrived from the islands with the master and boats crew of the Daring, and the master and crew of another vessel they had taken, whose accounts corroborating lieutenant Pascoe's report, I left Sierra Leone river, and worked up to the islands; standing in at day light on the 5th ult. towards the islands of Tamara, we joined the Princess Charlotte, government schooner, who informed me one of the frigates was at anchor at a considerable distance to the northward from the other, which was apparently unloading his prize. I dispatched the schooner to Sierra Leone, to leave directions to any ships that might arrive here to repair to me. Having neared the island in the evening the frigate to the northward weighed and stood out to sea; the other frigate had a signal flying, and being observed at sun-set with top-sails hoisted, I stood off for the night; and the next morning one of the frigates (I believe L'Arcetuse) was just visible from the deck—it was then calm; on a breeze springing up about noon she stood towards us. As I had hopes of drawing her from her consort, we continued standing out to sea till sun-set, when not perceiving the other ship from the mast-head, and the breeze failing, we shortened sail, wore, and stood towards her. A little after seven the enemy observing us near him, tacked, and hoisted his colors. At 15 min. past 7 P. M. being within pistol shot of his weather bow, both ships commenced firing nearly at the same time, which continued (remaining nearly in the same situation) until at 21 minutes past 11, when she bore up, having the advantage being able to do so, leaving us in an ungovernable state with our sails, standing and running rigging cut to pieces and masts injured. During the action we twice fell on board the enemy, in attempting to thwart his hawser, when he tried to board, but was repulsed by the Marines (which were commanded by lieutenant Simpson) and the boards. Though I must sincerely lament the numerous loss of killed and wounded, which amount to 141, yet it is the greatest consolation in reflecting that we were never once exposed to a raking shot, or the slightest accident occurred; all fell by fair fighting.

It is with the most poignant regret I have to mention the names of the senior and second lieutenants John James Bates and John Pope, and lieutenant Grainger, of marines, among the slain; they fell early in the action, having been more than five years in the ship; I have had ample opportunities of knowing their inestimable characters, and the consequent loss the service has sustained by their falling. It is with equal concern I have to mention lieutenant Geo. Wills, the junior lieut. who fell while carrying on the duty on the quarter deck, when I had received a wound which obliged me to quit it; and also that of the good and zealous officer, lieutenant Pascoe, late of the Daring, who commanded the mid-

ship guns, on the main deck. Mr. John Bogue, late purser of the Theetia, (invalid) received a mortal wound below, after having been before wounded on the quarter-deck.

When I have the misfortune to state such a severe loss, I trust it will be clear every person must have done his duty. I feel most grateful to my gallant officers and crew, as well as the supernumeraries late belonging to the Daring, for their cool, steady and persevering conduct, which was worthy the utmost success; but the superior force of the enemy, (she carrying on her main deck heavy French 24 pounders) the considerable quantity of gold dust we had on board, as well as the certainty of the other frigate coming up would have prevented me seeking a renewal of the action, if it had not been totally impracticable.

I should not omit to mention to their lordships the admirable conduct of Mr. De Mayne, the master, who placed the ship so ably at the commencement of the action and his unremitting assiduity till the enemy kept away. My most grateful thanks are due to lieutenant Simpson, of marines, and John Collman, purser, who exerted themselves to the utmost. Having received the greatest assistance from lieutenant Reed, invalid from H. M. sloop Kangaroo, who was wounded more than once during the action, I have appointed him to act as first lieutenant of the ship.

The crippled state of the ship and deplorable condition of the wounded having rendered the object for which I sailed from Sierra Leone abortive—having every reason to conclude that the state of the enemy must have been such as to have greatly foiled him in his intended operations being much cut up about his hull, I thought myself justified in not remaining on the coast, and therefore proceeded with the intention of touching at Madeira or the Western Islands, for refreshments for the sick, which the badness of the weather prevented, and arrived here this day.

I must not omit to report to their lordships the high sense I entertain of the humane and skillful attention of Mr. Williamson, surgeon, and Mr. Burke assistant, as also that of Mr. Stewart, late assistant surgeon of the Daring, to the wounded since this sanguinary conflict.

I should also state that although our numbers were apparently strong at the commencement of the action, yet from the length of time we had been on the coast, and much reduced by sickness, we had barely our complement, fit for duty, and they much enervated.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.	
Killed, and since dead,	51
Wounded, dangerously,	16
severely,	30
slightly,	44
141	

(Signed)  
FRED. PAUL IRBY, Capt.  
STE. WILLIAMSON, Sur.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.  
LOUIS XVIII.

In the Daily Advertiser of Thursday was a state Paper issued by the brother of the late King of France, who has been wandering from one European court to another for many years. The language held by this legitimate successor to the throne of France, is correspondent to the high dignity of his royal birth and the spirit befitting a monarch of his illustrious descent.

I find the following letter (which cannot but be acceptable to your readers) written by Louis XVIII. to Charles IV. late King of Spain now imprisoned in France, which is written with an indignant and dignified temper, characteristic of the unfortunate exiled Sovereign, whose throne has been usurped by the bloody and unprincipled tyrant Napoleon. It was occasioned by Charles sending Buonaparte the order of the Golden Fleece which had been previously conferred on Louis XVIII. when he was Comte de Provence.

"CALMAR, (Sweden) Oct. 1810.  
"Sir, my Brother and Cousin.

"It is with regret that I send back to your Majesty, the insignia of the order of the Golden Fleece (l'ordre de la toison d'or) which I had received from the King, your father, of glorious memory. There can be nothing in common between me and the great criminal whom his own audacity aided by fortune, has placed upon my throne. A throne which he has cruelly defiled with the blood of a Bourbon! Religion may induce me to pardon an Assassin—but, the Tyrant of my People must

always be my enemy. In our present circumstances it is more glorious to deserve the sceptre than to sway it. God, in his impenetrable decrees, may perhaps, have condemned me to finish my days in Exile; but neither posterity nor the present age shall ever say, that I have rendered myself unworthy to be seated, and to die, on the throne of my ancestors."

(Signed)  
"LOUIS."  
\*DUKE D'ENGHIEN.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

Please to publish the following account in your paper for the information of the public, and in particular for those of your readers who profess a knowledge of electricity.

On the evening of the 1st instant between ten and eleven o'clock, being in company with two gentlemen all on horseback, riding on a slow walk, and following each other, we all discovered nearly at the same instant of time, a luminous appearance resembling a fire fly, on the tips of our horse's ears, our clothes, mittens, hats and whips—I first noticed it on the tip of one of my horse's ears, and immediately on both, and attempted to brush it off with my whip but did not succeed. Instantaneously it appeared on my whip in several sparks, and on my mitten which covered the hand in which I held my whip in at least twelve or fifteen points, of the size of small peas. I endeavored to rub it off from my mitten, and to throw it off from my whip by swinging it in the air, and gently striking my horse, but to no purpose.—Within three or four minutes after I first discovered it, and after swinging my whip in the air repeatedly, it still having a number of bright points on it, and after brushing my horse's main with it several times, I observed a stream of fire issue from it of the size of a small knitting needle, about three or four inches long; it was very brilliant and sparkling and of a faint blue colour. I brought my whip near my eye to examine it with attention and found it had the same appearance of the electric spark. It formed a right angle with my whip (which was of cow skin) and continued nearly half a minute. I observed to the gentlemen that it was the electric fluid, and feared an explosion. It disappeared and reappeared several times while we were riding upwards of 120 rods on a slow walk as above mentioned. The gentlemen in company with me experienced the same thing on their horses, &c. except the stream of flame from the whip, which they only saw on mine. Another person besides those in company with me, who was behind us about forty or fifty rods on foot, witnessed nearly the same appearances. About 9 o'clock the same evening, there had been a thunder shower, which was preceded by a snow that had fallen to the depth of two or more inches, at the time the before mentioned appearance took place, and was then falling plentifully in large flakes, and damp, accompanied with a flash of lightning once in about five minutes, but without wind or thunder. The night would have been very dark without snow. Our horses and saddles were wet with the shower, and our clothes, &c. damp with snow.

We were travelling on a track of moist level ground in this town near a swamp.

ZENAS STRONG.

Colchester, March 6, 1813.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has just received a General Assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Consisting of Coarse, Fine, and Fancy Articles.

3 ALSO

GROCERIES.

Ironmongery and Stationary.

All which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

May 6. tf.

B. CURRAN,

CORN-HILL-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,

A variety of Blue Cloths,

Blue and other Cassimeres,

Superfine Black Cloth,

Blue and Yellow Nankeens,

White and Colored Marseilles,

Cambric, Muslin and Shirting

Cambricks,

Irish Linens and Long Lams,

Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,

Silk and Cotton Stockings,

Bandana Handkerchiefs,

Linen Cambric, & Hankerchiefs.

And a good assortment of Union

Factory spun Cotton for Weaving,

and twisted cotton for knitting and netting.

Annapolis, May 13, 1813. tf.

By his Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by a number of respectable persons, inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that a Mr. John Plummer, sen. of the said county, has been, and still is missing, and that there is reason to believe that he has been murdered: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-first day of (18) April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty seventh.

LEV. WINDER.

By his excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melsheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grieves's paper.

4 By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

Baltimore Hospital,

March 30th, 1813.

The board of visitors of this institution report, that during eight months, ending on the 31st December last, 47 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	3
Died,	14
Remaining	17
Total	85

The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future date, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have, by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians,

Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.

Attending Surgeon,

Doctor Gibson.

Consulting Physicians,

Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter,

White, Crawford, Birchhead, Chatard,

Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

4 Visitors,

John Hillen, James Mosher, William

M'Donald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller.

6 Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West-River, at eight dollars cash, or \$10; the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Pasturage gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes.

7 William Pritchard, manager.

April 1. tf.

Mail Stages to Baltimore

Commenced on Monday last, the 26th instant, to run daily, by sitting out from the Union Tavern, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Baltimore more to early dinner, and vice versa.

The proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that neither pains nor expense has been spared in establishing the line, and feels assured of giving general satisfaction.

Fare and allowance of baggage as heretofore, and all baggage at the risk of the owner.

JOHN GADSBY.

M. B. The public are requested to take notice, that the Mail for Baltimore will close at 7 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

April 29.

20,000 Dollars—Cash

Now on foot in the Potomack and Chesapeake Navigation Lottery, second class.

1 prize of	\$20,000
1 do.	5,000
1 do.	2,000
1 do.	1,000
12 do.	500
30 do.	200

Besides the following Stationary Prizes:

1 prize of	\$15,000
1 do.	10,000
1 do.	5,000
1 do.	2,000
8 do.	1,000
8 do.	500

10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class.

Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1 1/2 blanks to a prize.

Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES

Sold by

Book-seller, George Town

Who sold great part of the Capital

25% in the first class.

25% All orders for tickets particularly

attended to. Prize Tickets in this

and other Lotteries taken in payment for

tickets—All lottery information gratis.

Wanted to hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN,

Who understands plain cooking and

washing—one from the country would

be preferred—Such an one that can

come well recommended for her honesty,

activity and industry, will hear of a

place by applying at this office.

April 1.

Anne-Arundel County, SC.

On application to me the subscriber in

recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as

associate judge for the third judicial district

Maryland, by petition in writing of

POOL, of said county, praying for the

benefit of the act for the relief of sundry

debtors, and the several supplements thereto,

on oath, being annexed to his petition,

and having satisfied me that he has resided

in the state of Maryland two years immediately

preceding the time of his application; and

also stated in his petition that he is indebted

for debt, and having prayed in his petition

for discharge therefrom—I do hereby order and

adjudge, that the person of George Pool be

discharged from imprisonment, and by causing

a copy of this order to be published in the

Maryland Gazette for three months successively

before the third Monday of September next,

give notice to his creditors to appear before

the county court of said county on the said

third Monday of September, for the purpose

of recommending a trustee for their debts,

and to show cause, if any they have, why

the said George Pool should not have the

benefit of the act as prayed for. Given

under my hand this 23d day of April,

eighteen hundred and thirteen.

4 Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County, SC.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in

recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as

associate judge for the third judicial district

Maryland, by petition in writing of

WILLIAM WHITCROFT, of said county, praying for

the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry

debtors, and the several supplements thereto,

on oath, being annexed to his petition,

and having satisfied me that he has resided

in the state of Maryland two years immediately

preceding the time of his application; and

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ANNAPOLIS

THURSDAY, MAY

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North Western

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8th May, 181

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

# GAZETTE, EXTRA.

No. 18.]

ANNAPOLIS.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1813.

After our paper of this morning was put to press, we were politely favoured with the National Intelligencer of yesterday morning, the most important contents of which we hasten to lay before our readers.

### North Western Army.

CHILICOTHE, May 10.

An express arrived yesterday from the army, bringing the important intelligence contained in the following letters. We have only time to add, that we hope that the numerous reinforcements now on their march to join Harrison will arrive at the Rapids before the enemy effect their retreat; in which case we may venture to predict that Malden will be ours before the 1st of June.

Extract of a letter from the Post-Master in Franklinton to the Post-Master in this place, who has politely favoured us with a copy of it, dated "Franklinton, May 9."

"While writing, news has arrived from Fort Meigs, which is lamentable. The British cannon spiked, and forty prisoners—contra. 650 Kentucky militia killed or taken. The fort was yet safe on the 5th. I have not learnt the particulars; but you will receive them no doubt by the mail."

"The Chillicothe volunteer horsemen arrived here this evening."

Extract of a letter from a member of the Chillicothe Guards, dated "Head-Quarters, Sandusky, 8th May, 1813."

"An express has just arrived from Camp Meigs and brings the commanding general's letters to the Governor and Secretary of War. They contain in substance the following account of their proceedings to the 5th inst. They, the enemy, invested the fort on the 26th, but did nothing except a little shooting with small arms until the 4th of May, when the cannonade commenced from our side, while the enemy were erecting and preparing their batteries, two on the opposite side and one on this side the river. Gen. Clay sent an express to the commanding General, informing him of his approach and requesting orders. The General immediately sent him orders to land force (coming down in boats) on opposite shore, and attack the batteries at a given hour, in the General designed a sortie from the battery on this side, which was commanded by Col. Miller, of 10th U. S. Infantry. Both were completely successful. Gen. Clay sent the enemy and spiked 7 pieces of artillery, but unfortunately when the militia are successful they have much confidence. They remain on the ground, amused by the

maneuvering of the British, until attacked by their force united with the savages, and of about 800 but 150 escaped—the rest were killed or taken prisoners, mostly prisoners. They had been repeatedly called to from the Fort to leave the position, embark and come in. Kentucky seems to suffer on all occasions. Col Miller took 2 pieces of artillery and about 50 prisoners, among whom were 2 British officers, lieutenants, and brought them into the Fort with very little loss. It is believed, some of Gen. Clay's men escaped and retreated towards Defiance. Only about ten men have been killed in the Fort, and the general has the fullest confidence of holding out until the reinforcements arrive to compel the enemy to raise the siege. Capt. McCulloch was killed in the Fort, a brother of him who fell at Brown's town. It is believed that Tecumseh is among the slain. He was seen riding, (or an Indian chief who the British prisoners upon being asked said was Tecumseh) was immediately fired upon by a party of our men and fell. The General writes that the Indians were retreating. On the whole I consider the result equal to a victory. If reinforcements arrive as we expect, Malden may be conquered at the Rapids. We have about 500 men here and expect more; we shall probably move on to-morrow. More will join us at Lower Sandusky—we may probably make a force of near 1000. If the enemy remain five days they will probably be accounted for in a way they little expect."

Copy of a letter from Wm. Creighton, jun. esq. dated Upper Sandusky, May 8.

I wrote to you a few days since from this place. Troops are coming in daily—we now can muster about 500 strong. We expect by to-morrow night to be 1000 strong: the governor is here, and all in high spirits, and anxious to march for Fort Meigs. An express has this moment arrived from Gen. Harrison, with dispatches for this post, dated the 5th inst. On the 26th ult. the enemy's columns showed themselves opposite Fort Meigs. On the 27th, some Indians crossed the river in rear of the fort. On the 1st, 2d and 3d of May, the enemy opened their batteries and kept up an incessant and tremendous fire, from 5½ and 8½ inch howitzers, one 24 pounder, and several lighter pieces. The shells and balls during that period showered in the fort, but little execution was done; only 8 or 10 men killed during that period in the fort. Silas McCulloch, a brave and gallant man, is among the slain. On the night of the 3d, the enemy erected a gun and mortar battery on this side of the river, within two hundred and fifty yards of our lines, but were soon forced to take a more respectful distance. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 4th, an officer arrived in a

boat from Gen. Clay, to inform the general of his approach, and that he would reach Fort Meigs in about two hours. Gen. Harrison determined on a general sally, and sent an officer to Gen. Clay, directing him to land 800 men some short distance above, to attack and carry the enemy's batteries, spike their cannon, and destroy the artillery. Gen. Clay was unfortunately delayed longer than he expected in passing the Rapids, and the detachment destined to make the attack did not reach the landing until near nine o'clock—this however, did not prevent them from making the attempt, and never was any thing more completely successful: the four batteries were immediately taken possession of, and their defenders driven off, and their cannon spiked. The work was done, but that confidence which always attends militia when successful proved their ruin. Although there was time sufficient to return to the boats, before a reinforcement arrived to the enemy, they remained upon the ground, in spite of the repeated calls which were made from the fort to bring them back to their boats, and suffered themselves to be amused and drawn into the woods by some feint skirmishing, while the British troops and an immense body of Indians were brought up; a severe action then took place. The British immediately intercepted the retreat of our men to the plain and the river, where they would have been under cover of our cannon: about 150 only out of nearly 800 effected their escape to the boats. When the balance of Gen. Clay's force made its appearance and attempted to land above the garrison, their flank was attacked by a large body of Indians. Gen. Harrison immediately ordered out a detachment consisting of part of the 19th U. S. regiment, about 100 twelve months volunteers and some militia; they however succeeded in driving the enemy entirely off, pursuant to the plan Gen. Harrison had formed.

An attack was then made upon the batteries on this side of the river, conducted by Col. Miller of the 19th regiment, with part of his regiment, the aforesaid volunteers, and the few militia; this attempt was successful. The enemy were driven from their works—a number killed, and 2 British officers and 41 privates brought into camp.

This attack was intended to be simultaneous, with that on the other side, and it was nearly so. Notwithstanding the severe loss we have sustained in the Kentucky militia, the events of the day have been honourable to the American arms. The detachment under Col. Miller, suffered very little; and had the militia been contented with executing what they were ordered to do, every object which had been contemplated by Gen. Harrison would have been accomplished.

Gen. Harrison writes confidently of his ability to maintain his position. I hope in a very short time we shall be able to relieve him. Poor Kentucky! My heart bleeds for the loss of her gallant sons! She has bled freely, yea, profusely, during this war.

Zanesville, May 12.

### RECENT OCCURRENCES.

On Monday evening last, lieutenant Vanhorn returned express from Gen. Cass, bringing orders to major Munson for capt. Cairns's company to march immediately to Delaware; also inviting as many volunteers as could be raised forthwith, to repair to the frontiers; stating that the news from the Rapids was most disastrous. It was also stated, with some degree of probability, that the Kentuckians, under Gen. Clay, had been all cut off except 200 men.

Two mounted volunteer corps are rapidly raising in this county; the one east of the river by colonel R. McConnell, and that west of the river by major S. C. Smith; which, we understand will march in two or three days. An honorable display of patriotism is almost universal.

Last evening intelligence of a most pleasing nature, arrived at this place from Fort Meigs, that Gen. Harrison had got possession of the British cannon, viz. seven 18 pounders and six howitzers, which he had obtained by means of a sally from the fort, and at the expense of 200 men. This information came through such a channel that little doubt can be entertained of its correctness.

From Coshocton, we learn; that nearly 100 mounted volunteers have marched from that place to the frontiers, comprising almost all the first characters in the county.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—By Mr. William Cummings, who arrived here this morning direct from Chillicothe, we are informed that just before he left that place, an express had arrived from Gen. Harrison with whom he conversed, and from whom he received the following particulars, which were immediately published in handbills at Chillicothe; that Gen. Clay with his troops arrived within about 3 miles of Fort Meigs, at Wayne's old camping ground; that he was ordered to cross the Maumee with 800 men, in order to spike or take the cannon of the enemy, which were placed opposite to Fort Meigs, while colonel Miller should attack the enemy's batteries on this side of the river; that Col. Miller succeeded in his attack, took the British cannon and about 30 prisoners; that the Kentuckians, after a desperate fight, routed the enemy on the other side of the river, and having spiked their cannon were ordered into Fort Meigs; but conceiving victory complete, they indulged in rejoicing, &c. until they were attacked by the British and Indians, and all cut off but about 150.

Great is the question! What?

freemen? If, to any individual, the result of our political institutions appear incompatible with general, or particular safety, shall he not speak? How, then, can the evils, which we feel, or fear, be remedied, or prevented? How else can we bring our existing constitution to that test of experience, "which Washington has told us is the surest standard of its real tendency?" In my judgment, concealment, in such case is not so much an error, as a crime. For a crime it is, for a citizen, in a free country to see, or believe that he sees, distinct dangers surrounding the Commonwealth, and be silent concerning them, either through fear or personal responsibility, or in subservience to the apathy, or the prejudices of the times.

Nor is it true that such inquiries tend to the dissolution of the union. On the contrary their natural tendency is to strengthen it. For, if such inquiry result, in the conviction that the rational security, we ought to seek, exists, then surely there is content; and thence strength

\* Washington's valedictory address to the people of the United States.

continuance. But, if the inquiry be that rational exists no longer, then a conviction has a tendency to produce a consentaneous sentiment and action in the members of the association. In its result, we have reason to believe, cannot fail to bring, in one way, oppressors to their duty and their interests should not be the case. The duty of frequently, to examine of their liberties;—ed, it be asserted which, and in this country, I hardly be, that a free necessarily of that tribe which must crouch unburdens imposed upon it; then its mouth, whatever rings, provided its sides ured, with sticks of a lead with cuts and flourish, according to the forms in manual.

free, in which the proportional power, among the this union, have been by time and usurpation, adoption of the constitution of a very varied and ex-ustration. I shall confine the statement of one or rather by way of indication of things than describing his cannot be done, in all ons, within the limits of at occasion. To show the of political power to the the west, I state this fact. ne of the adoption of the institution, the three states, Tennessee, and Ohio, exist. Their territories somewhat more than one thousand souls; and had stible weight in the nation. They, now, together, constitute population, somewhat that of Massachusetts, erce and navigation, they e; at least none worth the

The revenue of customs, ey have paid since the adop- he constitution is, scarcely, in the books of the treasury. e states, on every question g the interest of that com-nd navigation, so vital to the ty of Massachusetts, have e votes in the House of Re-atives, while she has twenty; while Massachusetts has two in the senate, they have six! outh reference to other consi- tions and viewed only in relati- the most familiar notions of and equality, is it not mon- that a mass of population, more than equal to that of usetts, recent, of twenty ollection, for the most part ants from Europe, or the elder s located a thousand miles from seaboard, knowing nothing of

interests, caring nothing about them, in fact having a direct interest in embarrassing them, should have one tenth more weight in the House of Representatives and three times more, in the Senate, than the ancient, rich, intelligent, powerful population of Massachusetts?—A people, whose institutions, habits, manners, industry, interests and principles, have been nearly two centuries consolidating. A people, who have arts and arms and virtues. A state, which alone possesses nearly half a million of tons of shipping; and all the capital and cultivated intelligence necessary for its employ?

Take another fact. The states of Virginia and Georgia, together, possess a white population but a little exceeding that of Massachusetts. Yet through the effect of the slave ratio, and the principles of the constitution, while Massachusetts possesses, in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, twenty-two votes, they possess thirty-three! All these states, which I have named, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, have paid into the Treasury of the U. S. on customs, scarcely more than fifteen millions of dollars, since the adoption of the constitution. (c) The single state of Massachusetts has paid more than forty-two millions net revenue. Yet, upon every question touching the life-blood of our commerce, while Massachusetts, in both branches of the Legislature, has but (See last page.)

to base passions and ex- hopes. A cabal, in power, must maintain its ascendancy by the means through which it was obtained. Base passions must be fostered. Corrupt hopes must be gratified. Power, which lives by corruption, must find or will make, the aliment necessary for its support. It hastens to glut its ravening appetite on our morals, that it may devour our liberties at its leisure.

Such are our rulers and their principles, when viewed by the light and tried by the standard of Washington.

In treating of our condition, I shall not waste the hour in idle regrets or vain criminations. The hand of ruin is upon us and upon our cities.

The deep, and ancient root of the prosperity of Massachusetts is withering. Our commerce, navigation and fisheries are gone. A whirlwind from the west, is passing over those massy pillars of our greatness, and they are, already, prostrate. Lamentation and despair suit not the condition of freemen. Least of all of the freemen of Massachusetts.—To them it belongs to be mindful of the character of their ancestors; men, keen to discern and resolute to

erful people, in the exercise of constitutional rights, to demand.

The sources of our sufferings lie deeper than embargo, or war; great as are both these evils. Washington foresaw and foretold, that these men "would be satisfied with nothing short of a change in our political system." But Washington himself did not foresee, nor could any human eye have foreseen, the change which, in so short a space of time, has been made in the internal relations of this country; much less could he have foreseen the change, which artful construction and interested usurpation have made in the principles of our constitution.

These changes make little noise, and excite less sensation. They are treated as topics of mere curiosity; yet it is the condition of things, which these changes indicate and make permanent, that encourages the spirit and emboldens the policy of the ruling cabal; that makes intrigue and corruption the necessary instruments of power; and renders commercial embarrassments, modified indeed, by occasional circumstan-

\* Marshall's life of Washington, 5th vol. p. 34, of the notes.



"But although, it is upon the enemies of the living nation, preside over our death, perhaps, now that he is dead, converts to his principles. Indeed, if the principles, his day secured our peace and our honor, maintained by at home and respect raised our country to that pitch of greatness, shall same principles, which, have lost our peace, sacred honor, scattered discord and made us the scorn of the different and the victim of it cannot be. "The same end not forth sweet water."

The principle of V which lay at the foundation, and was the basis of his day, was to bring of his day, was to virtue and talent, into the public affairs. The our present rulers is the and instruments. men; the great requisite necessary. This alone, alone, sufficient to the whole difference of



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1813.

No. 18.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
BY  
JONAS GREEN,  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

**MR. QUINCY'S ORATION,**  
delivered before the Washington Be-  
nevolent Society of Massachusetts, on  
the anniversary of the first inaugu-  
ration of President Washington.  
Assembled in the name of Wash-  
ington, we inquire of his spirit con-  
cerning our duties. In his life and  
writings, by precept and example,  
a spirit responds. "Sons of  
WASHINGTON! BE FAITHFUL TO  
OUR COUNTRY!"

But in times like ours, what is fi-  
delity to our country? His spirit,  
living in the records of his virtues,  
speak.—"SONS OF WASHINGTON!  
BE FAITHFUL TO OUR COUNTRY!"

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delity to our country? His spirit,  
living in the records of his virtues,  
speak.—"SONS OF WASHINGTON!  
BE FAITHFUL TO OUR COUNTRY!"

The circumstances and prospects  
of our times are best viewed by the  
light of Washington. What is false or  
untrue, will easily be detected  
by the standard of his char-  
acter, conduct and principles. View  
by his light, what is true of our na-  
tional rulers, and their principles; and  
that of our condition.

Our rulers—who are they, and  
what is their duty? Mr. Madison,  
President. Mr. Monroe, Secre-  
tary of State. Mr. Gallatin, Sec-  
retary of the Treasury. Mr. Arm-  
strong, Secretary of War. Every man  
in Washington's day, the ene-  
mies of his policy. All of them laid  
the foundations of their present eleva-  
tion, on the ruin of his influence and  
that of his selected friends.

The President is that individual  
who, for almost eight years, was one  
of the leaders in the House of Re-  
presentatives of an opposition to him  
and his measures, equally bitter and  
determined. The Secretary of State  
that individual, who, during the  
same period, publicly & laboriously,  
belied his administration, as waste-  
ful, and (a) "contrary to the  
public feeling and judgment." Need  
tell you of the clerk of the Pitts-  
burgh insurgents, when they "vo-  
ted unanimously,"—(b) "To with-  
hold all the comforts of life,"  
from officers, acting under his au-  
thority? Or, need I name the au-  
thor, now not denied, of the anony-  
mous letters to the revolutionary ar-  
my, towards whom, Washington in-  
dited that army (c) "to express  
their utmost horror and detestation."

But although, it is undeniable,  
that the enemies of the living Wash-  
ington, preside over our destinies,  
perhaps, now that he is dead, they are  
converts to his principles. Strange  
indeed, if the principles, which, in  
his day secured our peace, vindicat-  
ed our honor, maintained tranquilli-  
ty at home and respect abroad,  
and raised our country to the high-  
est pitch of greatness, should be the  
same principles, which, in our day  
have lost our peace, sacrificed our  
honor, scattered discord at home,  
and made us the scorn of one belli-  
ferent and the victim of the other.  
It cannot be. "The same fountains  
send not forth sweet waters and bit-  
ter."

The principle of Washington,  
which lay at the foundation of his  
glory, and was the basis of the bless-  
ing of his day, was to introduce  
virtue and talent, into the conduct  
of public affairs. The principle of  
our present rulers is to introduce  
vice and instruments. With these  
principles, the great requisite is political  
obedience. This single feature  
alone, sufficient to account for  
the whole difference of our political

condition. For the particular, in  
which that difference consists, is, in  
fact, the corner stone of the republi-  
can system of government. The  
theory of which rests upon this ba-  
sis, that, in its result, the virtue  
and talents of a country shall pre-  
side over its destinies. Whenever  
this fail; and attachment to a party,  
or fidelity to a chief, or subservi-  
ency to a cabal; whenever, as-  
was distinctly avowed, in the out-  
set of the power of these men, other  
considerations than (d) "honesty,  
capacity, and fidelity to the consti-  
tution," become the criterions of of-  
fice and appointment, the moral ba-  
sis of the republic is gone. Its form  
may, indeed, remain. But its vital spir-  
it has fled. The stream of corruption  
which once it begins to flow, in a free  
country, never retreats to its foun-  
tain; nor does the spring which  
feeds it, ever become dry. At first,  
it winds its way, in secrecy and sil-  
ence, attracting to its current, only  
what is light, and hollow, and rotten  
and feculent; but, soon, gathering  
boldness, in its course, it advances  
with an irresistible torrent, and  
sweeps away every honor of the field  
and every mound of safety.

Whenever the rulers of a nation  
become the mere heads of a party,  
the last and least consideration, with  
them, is the good of the people.—  
How to secure their power; how to  
manage the elections; who is the  
fittest tool; who will run "the fast-  
est, go the farthest, and hold out  
the longest, for the least wages of  
corruption, are the only inquiries.  
To give muscle and durability to  
their influence is the single end of  
their political system. For this Bri-  
tish antipathies are stimulated. For  
this British injuries are magnified.  
For this French affections are culti-  
vated and French insults and injuries  
palpated, or concealed. For this  
we had restriction. For this, em-  
bargo. For this, we have war.—  
For this, war shall be continued.—  
And if peace come, for this peace  
shall be concluded. For this unprin-  
ciple ambition, in power, effects not,  
even public good, except from cor-  
rupt motives.

Need I farther illustrate the dif-  
ference of principle, which distin-  
guishes the present times from those  
of Washington? Then the spirit of  
patriotism predominated. Now the  
spirit of cabal. Then virtue was in  
high places. Now, there is intrigue.  
Then we had wisdom for our guide.  
Now, cunning. Then debate in ei-  
ther house of Congress, had an in-  
fluence upon public measures. Now,  
what is to be done, is settled before  
debate, or without it. A cabinet,  
or a "caucus," brooding in darkness  
decides the fate of the country, and  
a Congress, calling itself free, regis-  
ters its decree. We have, indeed  
all the forms of freedom, but, con-  
stitutionally speaking, and as far as  
the measures of the national govern-  
ment have effect, we wear as galling  
and soul depressing a chain as ever  
afflicted a people. All this is natural.  
All is characteristic. All is necessary.  
The spirit of cabal put down the  
spirit of Washington, by appealing  
to base passions and exciting corrupt  
hopes. A cabal, in power, must  
maintain its ascendancy by the means  
through which it was obtained. Base  
passions must be fostered. Corrupt  
hopes must be gratified. Power,  
which lives by corruption, must find  
or will make, the aliment necessary  
for its support. It hastens to glut  
its ravening appetite on our morals,  
that it may devour our liberties at  
its leisure.

Such are our rulers and their prin-  
ciples, when viewed by the light and  
tried by the standard of Washing-  
ton.

In treating of our condition, I shall  
not waste the hour in idle regrets or  
vain criminations. The hand of ru-  
in is upon us and upon our cities.—  
The deep, and ancient root of the  
prosperity of Massachusetts is with-  
ering. Our commerce, navigation  
and fisheries are gone. A whirl-  
wind from the west, is passing over  
those massy pillars of our greatness,  
and they are, already, prostrate. La-  
mentation and despair suit not the  
condition of freemen. Least of all  
of the freemen of Massachusetts.—  
To them it belongs to be mindful of  
the character of their ancestors;  
men, keen to discern and resolute to

perform their duties; generous spi-  
rits, whom power could not tempt,  
nor fraud ensnare, nor force subdue.  
The descendants of such men ought  
to blush, at being satisfied with  
shuffling along from one mode of op-  
pression to another; & from one stage  
of corruption to another; each indi-  
vidual happy, if his head escapes the bolt  
intended for the general ruin; con-  
tent with life and precarious enjoy-  
ment to-day and to-morrow; care-  
less of the long extent of time,  
which is to come afterward. The  
grave will soon close upon us and  
our vain joys and vainer anticipations.  
You are fathers.—What political in-  
heritance do you leave to your chil-  
dren? Where lie the sources of the ev-  
ils which we suffer? What are the  
remedies? What are our duties?

The sources of a people's suffer-  
ings, for the most part, lie hidden  
from casual observation and superfi-  
cial research. It often requires  
firmness and honesty, as well as la-  
bor, to penetrate their natures and  
explore oppression to its fountains.  
There is, also, a self deception,  
which, from indolence, or apathy,  
the love of ease, or of business,  
mankind, even the best, are perpetu-  
ally inclined to practice, and which  
for the most part, makes such in-  
quiries abortive. They mistake efforts  
for causes. Escape from present  
suffering, for relief from the disease.  
When, perhaps, it is only that mor-  
bid torpor, which precedes ideocy,  
or madness; that state of nervous  
imbecility, into which nature sinks,  
while she prepares fuel for new  
flames; and collects stimulants, for  
farther sufferings, and stronger con-  
vulsions.

Who, that understands the real  
condition of our country, can re-  
frain from such reflections, when he  
hears the greetings, in our places of  
public resort and the dreams of our  
newspapers? "What think you? Is  
"not peace coming? The Russian me-  
"diation,—will not that be success-  
"ful? Can loans be obtained? With-  
"out loans can the war be protract-  
"ed?" As if, in this war, was in-  
cluded the sum of our evils! As if  
this was the cause of our calamities  
or was any thing else than the symp-  
tom of our disease!

Suppose peace. What then? Is  
confidence restored? Is the anti-  
commercial spirit of your rulers sub-  
dued? Will the double duties be re-  
pealed? Can commercial prosperity  
revive under these impositions? Or,  
if it revive, for a moment, is there  
any reason to hope, that the machi-  
nations against its vital principles  
which have now become systematized  
and already reduced it to the verge  
of annihilation, will not be repeat-  
ed; and in other modes, and under  
more favorable auspices, made suc-  
cessful?

Alas! people of Massachusetts! I  
cannot conceal the deep conviction  
of my soul, that peace, itself, de-  
sirable as it is and anxiously as ev-  
ery lover of his country ought to  
pant for it, will be, in truth, only an  
alleviation from present ills, and will  
be very far from restoring to your  
prosperity that solid basis, which a  
wise people ought to seek, and a pow-  
erful people, in the exercise of con-  
stitutional rights, to demand.

The sources of our sufferings lie  
deeper than embargo, or war; great  
as are both these evils. Washing-  
ton foresaw and foretold, that these  
men "would be satisfied with nothing  
"short of a change in our political  
"system." But Washington him-  
self did not foresee, nor could any  
human eye have foreseen, the change  
which, in so short a space of time,  
has been made in the internal rela-  
tions of this country; much less  
could he have foreseen the change,  
which artful construction and inter-  
ested usurpation have made in the  
principles of our constitution.

These changes make little noise,  
and excite less sensation. They are  
treated as topics of mere curiosity;  
yet it is the condition of things,  
which these changes indicate, and  
make permanent, that encourages  
the spirit and emboldens the policy  
of the ruling cabal; that makes in-  
trigue and corruption the necessary  
instruments of power; and renders  
commercial embarrassments, modifi-  
ed indeed, by occasional circumstan-

ces, inevitably perpetual, as an es-  
sential means of success in the pro-  
jects of its ambition.

I speak under the sanction of the spi-  
rit of Washington. He has told us that  
"experience is the surest standard  
"by which to test the real tenden-  
"cy of the existing constitution of  
"a country." He taught us "to  
"resist with care the spirit of inno-  
"vation upon its principles." He  
instructed us that "the spirit of en-  
"croachment tends to consolidate the  
"powers of all the departments in  
"one, and thus to treat, whatever  
"the form of government, a real  
"despotism." And his paternal voice  
now warns us, as from the grave, a-  
gainst "change by usurpation, as  
"the customary weapon by which  
"free governments are destroyed."

I shall speak concerning the chan-  
ges, which time and usurpation have  
produced in our political condition;  
I shall explain their effect upon our  
present and future prosperity; and  
inquire concerning the remedies, for  
the evils, which we suffer.

It is a notorious fact, that, part-  
ly by the operation of the slave ra-  
tio in the constitution, and partly  
by the unexampled emigrations, into  
the west, the proportions of politi-  
cal power, among the states of this  
country, have changed, since the a-  
doption of the Federal constitution,  
in a degree, as unanticipated, as the  
result is eventful and ominous.—  
On the proportion of its political  
power, in an association like ours,  
does the safety of every state,  
which is a member of it, depend.—  
And reason teaches, and safety re-  
quires, that this proportion should  
have some reference to the nature  
and greatness of its interests. I  
shall have occasion to illustrate  
these principles, hereafter. I refer  
to them, at present, only as the ba-  
sis of this position, that, inasmuch  
as the safety of every state depends  
upon its proportion of political pow-  
er, in an association, it is both the  
right & the duty of every state to in-  
quire into that matter. A free peo-  
ple have a right, and it is their du-  
ty, to inquire into the securities  
they possess for their liberties and  
properties; and to see, whether  
they be such as ought to give con-  
tent to wise and virtuous minds.—  
There is nothing mysterious in the  
fabric of our freedom. There is no  
divine right of Kings, or Presidents,  
or Congresses, in the whole com-  
pound. By the constitution of the  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,  
it is made our duty frequently to  
resort to first principles. We have  
not only the right to examine the  
top and the shaft of the column of  
our liberties, but, if it appear out of  
plumb, or out of level, it is made  
our duty to look at the corner stones  
and if they are not falling away. I  
know that when these topics are  
touched, all the craftsmen, those,  
who make profit by the shrines, and  
are growing fat on the offal of the  
sacrifices, are in an uproar; and run  
about crying, "the constitution is  
"in danger. These things lead to a  
"dissolution of the union. Great is  
Diana of the Ephesians!" What?  
Are we not freemen? If, to any in-  
dividual, the result of our political  
institutions appear incompatible with  
general, or particular safety, shall  
he not speak? How, then, can the  
evils, which we feel, or fear, be  
remedied, or prevented? How else  
can we bring our existing constitu-  
tion to that test of experience,  
"which Washington has told us is  
the surest standard of its real ten-  
"dency?" In my judgment, conceal-  
ment, in such case is not so much  
an error, as a crime. For a crime  
it is, for a citizen, in a free country  
to see, or believe that he sees, dis-  
tinct dangers surrounding the Com-  
monwealth, and be silent concern-  
ing them, either through fear or per-  
sonal responsibility, or in subservi-  
ency to the apathy, or the prej-  
udices of the times.

Nor is it true that such inquiries  
tend to the dissolution of the union.  
On the contrary their natural ten-  
dency is to strengthen it. For, if  
such inquiry result, in the convic-  
tion that the rational security, we  
ought to seek, exists, then surely  
there is content; and thence strength

and thence continuance. But, if the  
result of the inquiry be that rational  
security exists no longer, then  
indeed, this conviction has a ten-  
dency to produce a consentaneous-  
ness of sentiment and action in the  
oppressed members of the associati-  
on; which in its result, we have rea-  
son to hope, cannot fail to bring, in  
a constitutional way, oppressors to  
a sense of their duty and their inter-  
ests. If this should not be the case  
still our duty remains. The duty of  
freemen, is, frequently, to examine  
into the basis of their liberties.—  
Unless indeed, it be asserted which,  
at this day, and in this country, I  
think it will hardly be, that a free  
people are necessarily of that tribe  
of Issachar, which must crouch un-  
der all the burdens imposed upon it;  
and not open its mouth, whatever  
be its sufferings, provided its sides  
are be-laboured, with sticks of a legal  
size; and with cuts and flourish-  
es practised, according to the forms  
of a written manual.

The degree, in which the propor-  
tions of political power, among the  
states of this union, have been  
changed, by time and usurpation,  
since the adoption of the constitu-  
tion, admits of a very varied and ex-  
tensive illustration. I shall confine  
myself to the statement of one or  
two facts, rather by way of indicat-  
ing the state of things than describ-  
ing it. This cannot be done, in all  
its relations, within the limits of  
the present occasion. To show the  
progress of political power to the  
south and the west, I state this fact.  
At the time of the adoption of the  
federal constitution, the three states,  
Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio,  
did not exist. Their territories  
contained somewhat more than one  
hundred thousand souls; and had  
no perceptible weight in the nation-  
al scale. They, now, together, con-  
tain a white population, somewhat  
exceeding that of Massachusetts.  
Of commerce and navigation, they  
have none; at least none worth the  
estimate. The revenue of customs,  
which they have paid since the adop-  
tion of the constitution is, scarcely,  
an item in the books of the treasury.  
Yet these states, on every question  
touching the interest of that com-  
merce and navigation, so vital to the  
prosperity of Massachusetts, have  
twenty-two votes in the House of Re-  
presentatives, while she has twenty;  
and while Massachusetts has two  
votes in the senate, they have six!

Without reference to other con-  
siderations and viewed only in rela-  
tion to the most familiar notions of  
equity and equality, is it not mon-  
strous that a mass of population,  
scarcely more than equal to that of  
Massachusetts, recent, of twenty  
years collection, for the most part  
emigrants from Europe, or the elder  
states located a thousand miles from  
the seaboard, knowing nothing of  
its interests, caring nothing about  
them, in fact having a direct interest  
in embarrassing them, should have  
one tenth more weight in the House of  
Representatives and three times more,  
in the Senate, than the ancient,  
rich, intelligent, powerful popula-  
tion of Massachusetts?—A people,  
whose institutions, habits, manners,  
industry, interests and principles,  
have been nearly two centuries con-  
solidating. A people, who have  
arts and arms and virtues. A state,  
which alone possesses nearly half a  
million of tons of shipping; and all  
the capital and cultivated intelli-  
gence necessary for its employ?

Take another fact. The states of  
Virginia and Georgia, together,  
possess a white population but a lit-  
tle exceeding that of Massachusetts.  
Yet through the effect of the slave  
ratio, and the principles of the con-  
stitution, while Massachusetts pos-  
sesses, in the Senate and in the  
House of Representatives, twenty-  
two votes, they possess thirty-three!  
All these states, which I have named,  
Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Ten-  
nessee and Ohio, have paid into the  
Treasury of the U. S. on customs,  
scarcely more than fifteen millions  
of dollars, since the adoption of the  
constitution. (c) The single state  
of Massachusetts has paid more  
than forty-two millions net revenue.  
Yet, upon every question touching  
the life-blood of our commerce,  
while Massachusetts, in both bran-  
ches of the Legislature, has but  
(See last page.)

\* Marshall's life of Washington, 5th  
vol. p. 34, of the notes.

\* Washington's valedictory address  
to the people of the United States.



State Defence.

Since Maryland has been refused that assistance from the general government which she had every reason to expect, from its having been granted to other states, she has no alternative left but to have recourse to her own resources, as far as they will extend, to furnish means of defence against the incursions of the enemy. In forming a plan for the attainment of an object as important as that for securing the state, many considerations of a serious nature would arise as to the physical means which might be brought into operation, and how they might be applied, consistently with our national compact. For while our constitution calls on the general government, in the imperious and solemn language of duty, to extend ample means of defence to every section of the union, it has confined the power of raising forces for this object, exclusively in that body. Any attempt then to raise or collect troops, different from the mode that has been prescribed, would militate against the spirit as well as express declaration of our constitution. But being abandoned as the state of Maryland now is, it seems necessary that some plan should be adopted for defence, which might not only combine energy in all its operations, but economy in its expenses. Regiments, or corps of volunteers, raised for a limited time, and placed under the command of experienced officers, would form a force far more efficient than twice the number of raw, undisciplined militia, called from the country upon a sudden alarm, and would be far less expensive to the state. Militia, from their inexperience, are liable to disorder and confusion, and are a description of troops in whom fear is easily augmented by novelty and surprise. Unaccustomed to the exercise of arms, or scenes of danger, they would oppose but a feeble front to an equal number of regular troops, whose occupation for years had been that of war. "The constant drudgery of low employments, (says an eminent writer) is not only incompatible with any great degree of perfection or expertness in the profession of a soldier, but the profession of a soldier almost always unfits men for the business of regular occupations. Of three inhabitants of a village, it is better that one should addit himself entirely to arms, and the other two stay constantly at home to cultivate the ground, than that all three should mix the avocations of a camp with the business of husbandry—By the former arrangement the country gains one complete soldier, and two industrious husbandmen; from the latter it receives three raw militia men, who are at the same time three idle and profligate peasants. It should be considered also, that the emergencies of war wait not for seasons. Where there is no regular force ready for immediate service, it may be necessary to call the reaper from the fields in harvest, or the plowman in seed time; and the provision of a whole year may perish by the interruption of one month's labour. A regular force, therefore, is not only a more effectual, but a cheaper method of providing for the public safety, than any other, because it adds more than any other to the common strength, and takes less from that which composes the wealth of a nation, its stock of productive industry." Such then being the advantages of a regular force over the common militia, as to their efficiency in repelling danger, no time should be lost in collecting one, since the state has been assured by the general government that no aid can be expected from that quarter. Under such circumstances, it would certainly be justifiable, although the constitution of the union might seem to forbid it. We have all seen the effects produced by calling the militia from their homes, in seasons of danger and alarm, and few can doubt the propriety of having a force different

from that for the preservation of the state.

Common Defence.

How Mr. Madison's admirers will undertake to defend his late conduct to this state in regard to the protection demanded of him, or how the citizens of Maryland can be reconciled to so flagrant a contempt of their rights, we are at some loss for conjecture. Virginia has but to ask and she receives; but Maryland, for her late political disobedience, is denied those means of defence which she has a right, by the constitution of the United States, to demand—To Virginia the general government stand pledged for the payment of all expenses incurred by necessary preparations for defence, whilst Maryland is told, that she has too many vulnerable points to expect complete protection, and therefore she must take care of herself in the best manner she can. Appropriations to a large amount have been made for the protection of New-York, although she was acknowledged, by military men, to be better secured against an invasion of the enemy than any other section of the union. Thus the general government defrays the expenses incurred by one state, makes large appropriations to another, but to a third, which is far more critically situated than either, she denies the means of protection. This is common defence with a vengeance. True, says the president, we have taken upon ourselves the protection of Virginia, because her militia are placed under the command and at the control of a general officer of the United States, and the situation of New-York particularly demanded our attention. These reasons ought not to be sufficient to satisfy the free enlightened, but neglected, citizens of Maryland, because she composed a part of the district under the command of the officer to whom Mr. Madison alludes, and none have stronger claims to protection, if being exposed to invasion from the enemy ought to insure it.

Is not this trifling with their feelings and disregarding their rights? Does not conduct like this merit contempt from every citizen of the state? It is a partiality shown to one state in preference to another, without the slightest of causes, and in violation of every principle of our national compact—The language of the president amounts to but little less than this, if you will enlist as soldiers and place yourselves under officers of my appointment, then your expenses shall be paid and your state defended.

In compliance with the following resolution of both houses of the Legislature, William B. Martin and Walter Dorsey, Esquires, were deputed by the governor, to wait on the president, to know what aid might be expected from the general government towards protecting the state against invasions of the enemy, and defraying the expenses necessary for the attainment of this object. His answer, through the secretary of war, will show the citizens of Maryland how little they have to expect from that quarter, from which they have been taught by the constitution to believe was bound to furnish them with ample means of defence.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby requested, forthwith, to send a Deputation to Washington, for the purpose of ascertaining what further protection will be afforded by the General Government against the incursions of the common enemy, and also what provision may be expected to liquidate the necessary expenditures which have been or may be incurred in providing against their aggressions.

Council Chamber, Annapolis, May 25, 1813.

Gentlemen, I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of my letter to the President of the United States, deputed the honourable William B. Martin and Walter Dorsey to wait on him with the Resolution of the Legislature of the twentieth instant, together with the report made by these Gentlemen to me, a copy of the vote presented to the President, and his answer.

I have the honour to be, with much respect, your Obed. Servant, LEV. WINDER.

The Honourable the General Assembly of Maryland.

In Council, Annapolis, May 29, 1813.

SIR, IN consequence of a Resolution passed by the Legislature, (a copy of which is herewith enclosed,) we have deputed the honourable William Bond Martin and Walter Dorsey, of our Body, to wait upon you.

We have the honour to be, with much respect, your Obedient Servants,

LEVIN WINDER, His Excellency James Madison, President of the United States. Copy. Ninian Pinkney, Clerk of the Council.

Annapolis, May 25, 1813. His Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

SIR, ON Saturday last we delivered to the President of the United States your letter of the twentieth instant, enclosing the Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Maryland.

The observations of the President were general, and evidently implied that the General Government would not pay the expenses of the Militia when called into service by the State Authorities without the participation of the United States.

We brought into view the provision made by the Executive of the United States for the Militia of Virginia and New-York, and claimed the like protection for the State of Maryland: The President replied, that a General Officer of the United States was stationed in Virginia, and that the State of New-York was peculiarly exposed to the invasion of the Enemy. After much conversation on the subject of our mission, we requested his Excellency to furnish us with a written answer, which he promised to do, and suggested to us the propriety of addressing a Note to him embracing the substance of the Resolutions. We accordingly transmitted a note, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, and on the 24th instant we received from the Secretary of War the following Answer.

We have the honour to be, with great respect, your Obed. Servants, WILLIAM BOND MARTIN, WALTER DORSEY.

His Excellency the President of the United States.

SIR, THE undersigned being deputed by the Governor of Maryland to wait on your Excellency with the enclosed Resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, request you will be pleased to inform us what further protection will be afforded by the General Government to the State of Maryland against the incursions of the common enemy, and what provisions may be expected to liquidate the necessary expenditures which have been, or may be, incurred by the said State, in providing against belligerent aggressions.

As the Legislature is now in session, and their deliberations will necessarily be delayed until we return to the City of Annapolis, we trust your Excellency will furnish us with an answer in the course of this day.

We have the Honour to be, your Obed't Servants, WALTER DORSEY, WILLIAM BOND MARTIN. Crawford's Hotel, May 22d, 1813.

War Department, 23d of May, 1813.

Gentlemen, THE President has been pleased to refer to me your Note of yesterday, covering a copy of a Resolution of the Legislature of Maryland of the 20th instant, the object of which is to ascertain—

1st. "What further protection will be afforded by the General Government against the incursions of the common enemy?"—And

2d. "What provision may be expected to liquidate the expenditures which have been, or may be, incurred in providing against their aggressions?"

The former of these questions is so broad in its terms, that (prudent motives aside) it is quite impossible to give to it a definite answer.

The protection given by government must necessarily be subject to two rules, both of which are in their own nature absolute, the extent of the means placed within its reach, and the degree and pressure of the danger to be repelled. It is only of the former that I can say any thing, and in regard to that, after referring you to the Laws, and the provisions

made by them, I can but submit an assurance, that every attention will be given to the special defence of Maryland, that may be compatible with the just claims of other parts of the Union, shall be promptly and cordially given.

To the second question of the Legislature a more precise answer may be given:—So far as expenditures have arisen, or shall arise, in consequence of militia calls made by the State, without the participation of the United States, no provision is found to exist under the present laws. On the other hand, in all cases in which militia detachments have been called out or recognized, (as in the case of the Baltimore Militia,) by the authority of the Union, such provision is found to exist, and will be applied.

I have the Honour to be, Gentlemen, with very great respect,

Your most Obedient and very Humble Servant, JOHN ARMSTRONG. The Hon. the Committee from the Executive Council of Maryland.

CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

TUESDAY, MAY 25. At twelve o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate:

and of the House of Representatives. At an early day after the close of the last session of Congress, an offer was formally communicated from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, of his mediation, as the common friend of the United States and Great Britain, for the purpose of facilitating a peace between them. The high character of the Emperor Alexander being a satisfactory pledge for the sincerity and impartiality of his offer, it was immediately accepted; and as a further proof of the disposition on the part of the U States to meet their adversary in honorable experiments for terminating the war, it was determined to avoid intermediate delay, incident to the distance of the parties, by a definite provision for the contemplated negotiation. Three of our eminent citizens were accordingly commissioned with the requisite powers to conclude a treaty of peace, with persons clothed with like powers on the part of Great Britain. They are authorised also to enter into such conventional regulations of the commerce between the two countries, as may be mutually advantageous. The two envoys who were in the U. States at the time of their appointment, have proceeded to join their colleague already at St Petersburg.

The envoys have received another commission authorising them to conclude with Russia a treaty of commerce with a view to strengthen the amicable relations, and improve the beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

The issue of this friendly interposition of the Russian emperor and this pacific manifestation on the part of the United States, time only can decide. That the sentiments of Great Britain towards that Sovereign will have produced an acceptance of his offered mediation, must be presumed. That no adequate motives exist to prefer a continuance of war with the United States, to the terms on which they are willing to close, is certain. The British cabinet also must be sensible that, with the respect to the important question of impressment, on which the war so essentially turns, a search for, or seizure of, British persons or property on board neutral vessels on the high seas, is not a belligerent right derived from the law of nations; and it is obvious, that no visit or search, or use of force, for any purpose on board vessels of one independent power, on the high seas, can in war or peace be sanctioned by the laws or authority of another power. It is equally obvious, that for the purpose of preserving to each state its seafaring members, by excluding them from the vessels of the other, the mode heretofore proposed by the U. States and now enacted by them as an article of municipal policy, cannot for a moment be compared with the mode practised by Great Britain, without a conviction of its title to preference; inasmuch as the latter leaves the discrimination between the mariners of the two nations, to officers exposed by unavoidable bias, as well as by a defect of evidence, to a wrong decision; under circumstances precluding, for the most part, the enforcement of controlling penalties, and where a wrong decision, besides the irreparable violation of the sacred rights of persons, might

be made by them, I can but submit an assurance, that every attention will be given to the special defence of Maryland, that may be compatible with the just claims of other parts of the Union, shall be promptly and cordially given.

If the reasonableness of the demands drawn from these considerations could guarantee their fulfilment, just peace would not be distant. It becomes the wisdom of the national Legislature to keep in view the true policy, or rather the insurmountable obligation of adapting measures to the supposition that only course to that happy result in the vigorous employment of the resources of war. And particularly in this duty is the reflection enforced by the manner in which the war conducted to be waged by the enemy, influenced by the unvaried course of humanity set them, and to the savage fury of it on one side, and a system of plunder and emigration on the other, equally laden by respect for national character, and by the established rules of civilized warfare.

As an encouragement to perseverance and invigorated exertions, being the contest to a happy result, I have the satisfaction of being able to appeal to the auspicious progress of our arms, both by land and the water.

In continuation of the brilliant achievements of our infant navy, signal triumph has been gained by Capt. Lawrence and his command in the Hornet sloop of war, who destroyed a British sloop of war with a celerity so unexampled, as with a slaughter of the enemy disproportionate to the loss in the Hornet, as to claim for the commander the highest praise, and the recompense provided by Congress in preceding cases. Our public arm of war in general, as well as the private armed vessels, have conducted also their activity and success against the commerce of the enemy, and by their vigilance and address have greatly frustrated the efforts of the hostile squadrons distributed along our coasts, to intercept the returning into port, and reclaim their cruises.

The augmentation of our sea force as authorised at the last session of congress, is in progress. On the Lakes our superiority is at hand where it is not already established.

The events of the campaign, as far as they are known to us, furnish matter of congratulation, and show that under a wise organization and efficient direction, the army is destined to a glory not less brilliant than that which already enriches the navy. The attack and capture of York is, in that quarter, a promise of future and greater victories, while, on the western frontier, the issue of the late siege of Fort Mifflin leaves us nothing to regret but a single act of inconsiderate valor.

The provisions last made for filling the ranks and enlarging the staff of the army, have had the best effects. It will be for the consideration of congress, whether other provisions depending on their authority may not still further improve the military establishment and the means of defence.

The sudden death of the distinguished citizen who represented the United States in France, without any special arrangements by him for such a contingency, has left us without the expected sequel to his last communications; nor has the President government taken any measures for bringing the depending negotiations to a conclusion, through his representative in the United States. This failure adds to delays, before so unreasonably spun out. A successor to our deceased minister has been appointed, and is ready to proceed on his mission; the course which he will pursue in fulfilling it, is prescribed by a steady regard to the true interests of the United States, which equally avoids an abandonment of their just demands, and a connexion of their fortunes with the systems of other powers.

The receipts into the treasury from the first of Oct. to the 31st of March last, including the sums received on account of Treasury Notes, and of the loans authorised by the acts of the last and preceding sessions of congress, have amounted to fifteen millions four hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The expenditures during the same period amounted to fifteen millions nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars; and left in the treasury on the 1st of April the sum of one million eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars. The loan of sixteen

millions of dollars authorized by act of the 29th of February, 1812, contracted for, of more than a million of dollars, been paid into the treasury to the 1st of April, and for part of the receipts as above. The remainder of that loan, amounting to near thirteen millions, with the sum of five millions authorized to be issued in Treasury Notes, and the estimated receipts from the customs and duties of public lands, amounting to millions three hundred thousand, and making in the whole, nearly nine millions three hundred thousand dollars to be received in the last nine months of the year, will be necessary to meet expenditures already authorized, the engagements contracted to the public debt. The engagements amounting during the year to ten millions five hundred and thousand dollars, which, with a million for the civil miscellaneous and diplomatic expenses, foreign and domestic, and millions eight hundred thousand for the military and naval expenditures, including the ships of war, and to be built, will leave the treasury at the end of the year equal to that on the 1st of April last. A part of this may be considered as a resource, for any extraordinary emergency already authorised by law, the sums above estimated further resource for any emergency may be found in the sum of millions of dollars, the loan of the United States has been raised by the state of Pennsylvania but which has not yet been into effect.

This view of our financial resources that due provision is made for the expenses of the year, shows, at the same time, the limited amount of the revenue, and the dependence on loans, the necessity of more adequate for the future of the treasury. This may be done by a well digested system of internal revenue, in aid of other sources; which will have effect, both of abridging the necessary loans, and on the other hand, as well as by placing the public on a more satisfactory improving the terms on which may be obtained. The loan of sixteen millions was not contracted at a less interest than seven per cent, and although other may have had an agency, it is doubted, that with the aid of a more extended and less onerous revenue, a lower rate of interest might have sufficed. The postponement of this could not fail to have a beneficial influence on future loans.

In recommending to the Legislature this resort to a tax, I feel great satisfaction in the assurance, that our countrymen who have already displayed zeal and firmness in the defence of their country, will cheerfully every other proof of their patriotism which it calls for. Happy people, with local and transient exceptions never to be wholly more are more than the people of the U. S. to spare for the public a portion of their private

whether regard be had to the many profits of industry or the price of subsistence in the country, compared with those of the city. And in no case could reasons be felt for yielding contributions. By the public resources commensurate to the public necessities, the constituted authorities are able to prosecute the war rapidly to its proper termination, and to the hope, founded on a confidence in our resources, which, and by adding to the courage and skill, in the conduct of the land, and in supplying the treasury, to give them their full effect, thus demonstrating to the public energy, and the political institutions, combined with the personal liberty distributed, the best security provided against future encroachments on the rights of the people, or the peace of the country.

The content in which the are engaged, appeals for it to every motive that can be incorporated and enlightened to the love of country, to the sense of duty, to an emulation of the founders of their country, by a successful victory, and sympathy with the brave, of a state, who have proved the



millions of dollars expended by the Government for the purpose of maintaining the war, and the fact that the sum of one million of dollars had been paid into the Treasury, prior to the 1st of April, and formed a part of the receipts as above stated. The remainder of that loan, amounting to near fifteen millions of dollars, with the sum of five millions of dollars authorized to be issued in Treasury Notes, and the estimated receipts from the customs and the sales of public lands, amounting to nine millions three hundred thousand dollars, and making in the whole twenty-nine millions three hundred thousand dollars to be received during the last nine months of the present year, will be necessary to meet the expenditures already authorized, and the engagements contracted in relation to the public debt. These engagements amount during that period to ten millions five hundred thousand dollars, which, with nearly one million for the civil miscellaneous and diplomatic expenses, both foreign and domestic, and seventeen millions eight hundred thousand for the military and naval expenditures, including the ships of war building, and to be built, will leave a sum in the Treasury at the end of the present year equal to that on the 1st of April last. A part of this sum may be considered as a resource for defraying any extraordinary expenses already authorized by law, beyond the sums above estimated; and a further resource for any emergency may be found in the sum of one million of dollars, the loan of which to the United States has been authorized by the State of Pennsylvania, but which has not yet been brought into effect.

This view of our finances, whilst it shows that due provision has been made for the expenses of the current year, shows, at the same time, by the limited amount of the actual revenue, and the dependence on loans, the necessity of providing more adequately for the future supplies of the Treasury. This can best be done by a well digested system of internal revenue, in aid of existing sources; which will have the effect, both of abridging the amount of necessary loans, and on that account as well as by placing the public credit on a more satisfactory basis, of improving the terms on which loans may be obtained. The loan of sixteen millions was not contracted at a less interest than seven and a half per cent, and although other causes may have had an agency, it cannot be doubted, that with the advantage of a more extended and less precarious revenue, a lower rate of interest might have sufficed. A longer postponement of this advantage could not fail to have a still greater influence on future loans.

In recommending to the National Legislature this resort to additional taxes, I feel great satisfaction in the assurance, that our constituents, who have already displayed so much zeal and firmness in the cause of their country, will cheerfully give every other proof of their patriotism which it calls for. Happily no people, with local and transitory exceptions never to be wholly avoided, are more able than the people of the U. S. to spare for the public wants a portion of their private means, whether regard be had to the ordinary profits of industry or the ordinary price of subsistence in our country, compared with those in any other. And in no case could stronger reasons be felt for yielding the requisite contributions. By rendering the public resources certain, & commensurate to the public exigencies, the constituted authorities will be able to prosecute the war more rapidly to its proper issue; every hostile hope, founded on a calculated failure of our resources will be cut off; and by adding to the evidence of bravery and skill, in combats on the ocean and the land, an alacrity in supplying the Treasury, necessary to give them their fullest effect; and thus demonstrating to the world the public energy which our political institutions combine with the personal liberty distinguishing them, the best security will be provided against future enterprises on the rights or the peace of the nation.

The contrast in which the U. States are engaged, appeals for its support to every motive that can animate an incorrupt and enlightened people; to the love of country; to the pride of liberty; to an emulation of the glorious founders of their Independence; by a successful vindication of its violated attributes; to the gratitude and sympathy which demand security from the most degrading wrongs, of a state of citizens, who have proved themselves as war-

thy the protection of their country, by their heroic seal in its defence; and finally to the sacred obligations of transmitting entire, to future generations, that precious patrimony of national rights and independence which is held in trust by the present from the goodness of Divine Providence.

Being aware of the inconveniences to which a protracted session at this season, would be liable, I limit the present communication to objects of primary importance. In special messages which may ensue, regard will be had to the same considerations.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, May 25th, 1813.

From the *Newport Mercury*, May 15.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the ship *Brutus*, capt. Goodrich, 36 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the editors of the *Mercury* have been politely favoured by several passengers with files of London and Liverpool papers to the evening of the 7th April, (seven days latest.) from which they have made the following summary and extracts, which comprise every article of moment.

#### PETITION FOR PEACE.

Petitions for general peace had been presented to the Parliament from several of the manufacturing towns, they were laid on the table waiting the motion on this subject promised by Mr. Whitbread.

Great disturbances were stated to be broken out in Holland, and even in France the ladies of the French court had been insulted at the Tuilleries.

The peasantry in the interior of several of the Provinces of Holland had risen, attacked and defeated the French military, the wounded French soldiers were brought into the towns where the garrisons being scarcely sufficient to overawe the inhabitants were unable to send any detachments into the country to quell these insurrections.

The conscripts had deserted in great numbers and taken refuge in the woods of Flanders, where they defended themselves.

#### Disaffection of the French Sailors.

The disaffection on board the Dutch fleets in the Texel, at Flushing and Antwerp was so great that it had been determined to attempt removing them to French ports. To prevent this the British blockading squadrons were about to be reinforced.

Bonaparte had been endeavouring to induce the Divan of Turkey to break with Russia—and magnificent presents had been forwarded for that purpose.

Austria and Denmark continued equivocal in their declarations and actions, but probably not undecided what part to take when circumstances should warrant.

The Prince of Bavaria had been arrested by the King, his father, for his emigration to France, and proposing in council to follow the example of Prussia—but was immediately released by the armed burghers of Munich.

The King of Prussia had collected a force 80,000 men—which was to be augmented to 200,000. The forces of Russia in Germany were stated at 350,000. The Emperor at the head of 150,000, in two columns was hastening towards Magdeburg and the Elbe.

The van-guard of the Russian army, under Gen. Caernicheff, which entered Berlin on the 4th March, consisted alone of 20,000, composed principally of Cossacks and hussars, and some regiments of infantry, and some heavy artillery. On the 6th, 12,000 grenadiers and four regiments of dragoons and heavy artillery entered the same place. The troops proceeded towards the Elbe and were succeeded by others—and on the 8th General Tchitschakoff was expected with 40,000 troops of the line.

The Russian minister in England had been at Hartwell to pay his respects to Louis 18th.

BOSTON, MAY 18.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Hussar, of Baltimore, and the General Marion, of New York, both arrived at New Bedford on Saturday last, in 27 and 31 days from Nantes. A gentleman who has conversed with the passengers informs us, that it was reported, although it had not been announced in the papers, that the emperor had left Paris for the army.

Extract of a letter from London, received by the *Brutus*.

Postscript.—I open this letter to inform you that the additional duty

proposed to be laid upon American cotton has met with the most decided opposition in the house of commons—and there is every reason to think that it will be altogether abandoned.

#### LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday, who left Halifax 7th inst. and informs that the *schr. Plough-Boy*, from Charleston, with cotton, prize to the Orpheus; brig *Vivid*, from Boston prize to the *Nymph*, and ship *Sally*, from Wiscasset, prize to the *La Hogue*, had all arrived—the only vessels since our last accounts. Three English brigs were going in as he left, which had been recaptured, one was said to be the February packet, which had been missing. The *March* packet had arrived. The *Æolus* and *Minerva* frigates were the only ships of war in port.

#### FROM CAPE-ANN—DIRECT.

Owing to the alarming intelligence which we yesterday received of the attack upon Cape-Ann, &c. we despatched an express for that place, who returned last evening, (having proceeded no further than Salem) bringing the following important particulars:

That he saw a seaman belonging to the corvette *Invincible* Napoleon, prize-master White, captured by the privateer *Alexander*, of Salem, April 27th, lat. 47, 36, long. 18, (then in possession of the British, and bound for England, having been captured by the *Mutine* sloop of war,) was bound into Salem, when on Sunday at 9 A. M. saw two British frigates (the *Shannon* and *Tenedos*) to westward, standing for them. They then altered their course and stood for Cape-Ann, in hopes to weather them, when owing to the moderate weather, they were obliged to run her ashore at Norman's Row, a little this side of Cape-Ann. Immediately after, one of the British frigates ran inside of Eastern Point, and commenced a fire upon the ship and the men that had deserted her, who were on shore. The firing was kept up for about an hour, but fortunately did no damage to any person as we have yet heard. The tide being on the flow, the frigates manned their launches and retook the *Invincible* Napoleon, got her off, and about 1 o'clock stood to sea with their prize.

The militia at Cape-Ann all traced out, and fired on the boats when they were boarding the ship. Several men were seen to fall on board the boats; but the damage done to the enemy is not ascertained.

The *Invincible* Napoleon was a ship of 300 tons, was formerly a French privateer of 12 18 lb. carronades, two long 9's, and two long 6's, was ballasted with pig iron when recaptured.

The *Invincible* Napoleon was chased on Saturday afternoon and evening, by the Fox privateer of Portsmouth, and was fired upon by her for an hour; the fire was returned by the Napoleon, but whether they did any damage is not ascertained.

The frigates did not fire upon the town as stated in our extra of yesterday; only two guns were fired at them from the fort: and those fell short.

The artillery all prepared, but owing to the situation of the ship on shore they could not make any resistance.

A continued fire of musketry was kept up on board the corvette on the militia, &c. on shore. A number of small arms were also fired from the frigate but were ineffectual.

A great number of shot have been picked up in Cape-Ann, there being upwards of 150 fired from the frigates. Boys were seen carrying them into town.

A gentleman states that it would have been impossible for the militia to hinder the frigates from recapturing the ship, as one of them completely covered the operations of the other.

They were seen yesterday afternoon standing out of the bay with their prize in company.

The privateer schooner *Growler*, Lindsay, arrived at Salem yesterday morning from a cruise. Has made no captures; was chased a few days ago off Cape Sable by a British gun brig, and was obliged to throw over all her guns but three. On Saturday night was chased by 2 frigates but escaped.

NEW-YORK, MAY 20.

Capt. Stinman, of the ship *Enterprise*, who arrived at this port last evening, informs, that on Monday,

off the Hook, he was boarded by the first lieutenant of the *Acacia* frigate, who informed him that after the 10th inst. the port of New-York would be blockaded. The *Acacia* was in want of water, and took nearly all that was on board the *Enterprise*.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 6th Reg. U. S. Infantry, to his friend in this city, dated York, Upper Canada, April 30, 1813.

Officers killed in the capture of this place, viz: Brig. Gen. Pike, Capt. Hoppock, Capt. Lyon, and Lieut. Bloomfield. Officers wounded, Captains Muhlenberg, Humphreys, Sadler, Nicholson, and McDowal, Lieuts. Perlee, Sheed, Cook, Fanning, and Ensign Frazer, aid to gen. Pike, and about 200 privates killed and wounded.

Letters were received by last evening's northern mail, from Geneva, of the 12th inst. and from Ogdensburgh of the 4th, neither of which contain any news from the armies.

NORFOLK, MAY 18.

There remain of the enemy's shipping in the Bay at present, one ship of the line, four frigates and three smaller vessels; the rest went to sea yesterday.

On Saturday last four British sailors were taken up by the patrol guard at the bay side, they give the following account of themselves; that they belong to the *Marlborough*, 74, (Cockburn's ship;) that they had been put on board the late American letter of marque sch. *Lyrix*, (captured in Rappahannock)—that the lieutenant who commanded the *Lyrix*, ordered them the evening before to man the boat and put him on board the *Arab*, another of the vessels captured in the Rappahannock, which lay about half a mile higher up, after which he ordered them to return to the *Lyrix*.—In rowing back, the wind setting in shore, and a heavy swell running, they drifted, in spite of every exertion, towards the shore, and finally after exhausting themselves without being able to bring up even their lee-way, they all resolved without a moments previous consideration, that they would desert; and accordingly they put about and rowed for the shore. They left the boat on the beach and struggled up into the country a little way when they were taken by the guards.

They also, state, that all the vessels have come down the bay, except the *Statria* frigate and the *Dolphin* privateer; that they heard their officers say, that it was Admiral Warren's intention to sail for Bermuda with the first fair wind, and that all the shipping in the lower Bay should shortly go to sea except the *Marlborough*, the *Junon* frigate, and the *Racer* (captured *schr.*) which would remain under the command of Cockburn.—One of the men says, he was in the expedition against Havre-de-Grace, and that Cockburn not only led on the forces in person, but took the most active and conspicuous part in the disgraceful scenes which were acted on that occasion. The sailor also observed, that the Admiral delighted in little enterprises of this kind, and that he was always foremost when any attack was to be made on shore.

#### OBITUARY NOTICE.

Died, at Pomona, in Baltimore county, on Monday the 17th inst. after a short illness, the Rev. GEO. RALPH, in the 61st year of his age.—In this death the public have sustained a loss which will not be easily repaired, and his family, friends and acquaintances a privation which they will never cease to regret.

Mr. Ralph's qualifications as an instructor of youth have been long very generally known and justly appreciated. The schools over which he has successively presided, since his arrival in this country, have supplied our Colleges with some of their best scholars and have gained him considerable reputation in them as a teacher of youth—whenever he has connected himself with any Church in the Episcopal communion of which he was a minister, he discharged his duty with fidelity, diligence and ability. The late appointment he received to the Rhetorical Chair in the University of Maryland by the regents of that institution, evinces the confidence reposed in his learning and talents. We trust that higher honors await him in that future world, to which he has been so suddenly and unexpectedly summoned by his Divine Master.

#### A Teacher Wanted.

Upper Marlboro' May 20, 1813.  
Any Gentleman disposed to take charge of a school in this place, who is well qualified to teach the Latin Classics, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the English Grammar, will meet with encouragement on immediate application to the subscribers, provided he can produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications.

Trusman Tyle,  
John Read Magruder,  
John Hodges, of Thos.  
Benjamin Hodges, of Thos.  
John S. Brooke,  
William B. Beanes.

#### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the court of Calvert county, the undersigned commissioners offer for Sale, on the premises, at public auction, on Monday the 9th of August next, a Valuable Tract of Land, lying near All-Saint's Parish Church, in said county, late the property of Richard Bond, containing about eight hundred acres. Terms of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bonds, payable to the heirs, according to their respective proportions, on one, two, and three years credit, bearing interest from the day of sale.

William Holland,  
Richard Grahame,  
Daniel Kent,  
James Wilson,  
John H. Chew.

May 20th, 1813.

#### The Subscriber

Respectfully informs his Patrons and the public in general, that he has now on hand

Bottled Porter, Ale, and Strong Beer, (or Draught) in prime order, at his Cellar, in Cora-Hill street, opposite Mr. Alexander's Store, and will use every exertion to please all those who will favour him with their custom.

May 27.

Sw.

#### Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be exposed to public sale, at the store of Mr. Henry Childs, in the Town of Friendship, on Friday the 11th day of June next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, a tract or parcel of land in Anne-Arundel county, called TRENT, containing seventy acres, mortgaged by James Trott to Robert B. Belt and Theodore & David Weems. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will convey.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.  
May 27.

Sw.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Doctor Charles Alexander Warfield, deceased, are requested to present them without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment.

Gustavus Warfield, Adm'r.  
Charles Alex. Warfield, Adm'r.  
May 24, 1813.

Sw.

#### NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that Doctor Archibald Dorsey, living near M-Coy's Tavern, brought before me, a Justice of the peace in and for Anne-Arundel county, as a trespassing stray, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, one hind foot white, a star in his forehead, with two saddle spots, his mane has been hogged, some white hairs in his tail, and also white hairs intermixed on his body; branded on his near buttock with a stirrup iron, shod all round, and appears to be twelve or thirteen years old, and paces, trots and canters.

Given under my hand this 5th day of May, 1813.

J. BELT.

#### BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

The Committee of claims will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.

By order,  
BENJAMIN GREY, CLK.

MAY 20.

#### BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.

By order,  
LOUIS GASSAWAY, CLK.

MAY 20.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The Board of Commissioners of Anne-Arundel County adjourned until the first Monday in June next, and will set for twenty days for appeals, &c. agreeably to an act of Assembly passed at November session 1812.

By order,  
H. S. HALL, CR.  
Com. Tax A. A. C.  
May 20th, 1813.

W3



(Continued from 1st page.)  
twenty-two votes, those states have sixty-one. I state one other fact. The power attained in the House of Representatives, by the effect of the slave ratio, is twenty votes. The state of Massachusetts has but twenty. So that this great and ancient and once proud, but now constitutionally speaking, humbled commonwealth, has absolutely no more weight in the national scale, than a species of beings, in fact, a destitute of political rights, as the brute creation. Upon theoretical principles, can any thing be more shameful. The practical effect is worse than the theory.

Perhaps, however, it may be said that this evil is temporary, and that the causes which have produced this inequality, are ceasing to operate. The fact is directly the reverse. The causes are permanent, progressive, and unlimited. All the policy of the government is shaped to strengthen them. The constitution, itself, has been violated in order to augment the oppressive preponderancy of that quarter of the country.

Natural causes, and the embarrassment of the industry of the Atlantic states, still continue to augment the population of that country, with an unparalleled rapidity. Within the next ten years, an addition of three more states, on this side the Mississippi, is spoken of confidently. Some say there will be more. But be they more, or be they less, of this rest assured, that they will be multiplied with no sort of reference either to the convenience, or the necessities even of the people of those territories, but solely with reference to the political wants of the leaders of the predominating cabal, at the seat of government, and with a distinct view, to create a new counterpoise, in case the political scale appear to vibrate in favour of the interests of this quarter of the union.

Even this state of things, humiliating as it is, might be endured. Notwithstanding it presents little comfort, for the present, and less consolation for the future; notwithstanding it indicates this strange condition, as the result of our political association; that the new states govern the old; the unsettled the settled; that the influences of emigrants prevail over those of the ancient natives; and that a black population outbalances the white; that from woods, and lakes, and desert wildernesses, legislators issue, controuling the destinies of a seaboard people, peralizing all their interests and darkening all their prospects;—all this notwithstanding, still the condition might be endured, upon the principle that it was the fair result of the compact. We had agreed that all the people within the ancient limits of the U. States, should be placed on the same footing, and had granted an undoubted right to Congress to admit States, at will, within the ancient limits; we had done more, we had submitted to throw our rights and liberties, and those of our children, into common stock with the southern men and their slaves; and had agreed to be content with what remained, after they, and their negroes, were served. We had signed the bond, and notwithstanding the enormous inequality of the condition, honour might, in such case, have required that we should be silent concerning our birth rights. At least, in such case, want of sense, or want of spirit, would find an ample refuge from self-reproach, in the acknowledged solemnity of the obligations.

But what shall we say to (what is called) the admission of Louisiana into the union? What shall we say to the annexation of a territory greater than the whole of the old U. States? What, to the asserted power, indeed, already in one instance exercised, of making states, beyond the Mississippi, admitted in point of number as of extent? The indifference, with which that usurpation of power has been viewed, in this part of the country, is an event, as astonishing as it is ominous. Notwithstanding the general nature of the terms of the constitution, relative to the admission of the new states, there is not a shadow of pretence, from the history of the period and the known state of public opinion, at the time of its adoption, that the admission of any states were contemplated, or authorized, except those within the ancient limits. And yet we have witnessed this astonishing seizure of power made, by the general government, under the influence of the southern and western states,

almost without a murmur. A seizure of power, which unsettles all the proportions of political influence guaranteed by the constitution, as it came out of the hands of Washington. Bad, and humiliating, in this respect as was the condition of Massachusetts, under the principles of the real constitution, under the principles of the constitution, modified by this usurpation, its condition is an hundred fold worse. Yet none of us seem to realize it. Louisiana is spoken of as being an integral part of this nation, with as much indifference as though it had been admitted by an unquestionable authority. We hear of the intention of cutting it up into new states, with as much unconcern, as though we had no interest in the matter. Yet every additional state augments that depressing inequality of political influence, which already grinds our interests in the dust; rivets our chains; and makes more certain and hopeless the condition of our political servitude.

#### NOTES.

(a) p. 4. In a book, written by Mr. Monroe, and published in the year 1797, entitled "A view of the conduct of the executive, in the foreign affairs of the United States," he thus expresses himself concerning the situation of America, under the administration of Washington, and of his conduct as the executive of the United States.

"In her foreign relations, nothing is to be seen, but the waste and pillage of her commerce, sometimes by several powers, always by some one power; and little less than anarchy at home: for the seeds of discontent, jealousy and disunion have been scattered through these states, in the course of a few years past, with a wasteful hand. By what means then was this state of things produced, and why was it produced?"

"It is well known that the executive administration has heretofore guided all our measures; pursuing, in many instances, a course of policy, equally contrary to the public feeling and public judgment."

"Nor is this all: our national honour is in the dust; we have been kicked, cuffed and plundered all over the ocean; our reputation for faith scouted; our government and people branded as cowards, incapable of being provoked to resist, and ready to receive again those chains, we had taught others to burst." Long will it be, before we shall be able to forget what we are, nor will centuries suffice to raise us to the high ground, from which we have fallen.—See Monroe's view, &c. printed in Philadelphia, by Benjamin Franklin Bache, 1797, pages liii and lxxi.

Such is Mr. Monroe's "view" of the administration of George Washington! (b) p. 4. Extract from Bache's paper of September 1, 1792.

At a meeting of sundry inhabitants of the western counties of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, on the 21st of August, 1792, Col. John Cannon, was placed in the chair, and Albert Gallatin appointed clerk.

The excise law of congress, being taken into consideration, a committee was appointed to prepare a draught of resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting on the subject of said law. Adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-morrow, August 22, 1792.

The committee appointed yesterday made report, which being read twice was unanimously adopted.

The following is one of several resolutions unanimously adopted.

"And whereas some men be found amongst us so far lost to every sense of virtue and feeling for the distress of this country, as to accept offices for collection of the duty."

Resolved therefore, That in future, we will consider such persons as unworthy our friendship. Have no intercourse or dealings with them, withdraw from them every assistance, and withhold all the comforts of life, which depend upon those duties that as men and fellow-citizens we owe to each other, and upon all occasions treat them with that contempt they deserve, and that it be, and it is hereby most earnestly recommended to the people at large to follow the same kind of conduct towards them.

(Signed) JOHN CANNON, Chairman. ALBERT GALLATIN, Clerk.

(c) p. 4. "Let me conjure you in the name of our common country, as you value your own sacred honour; as you respect the rights of humanity; and as you regard the military and national character of America; to express your utmost horror and detestation of the man, who wishes under any specious pretences, to overturn the liberties of our country."

Washington's address to the army, on the subject of the anonymous letters.—Marshall's Life of Washington, 4th vol. p. 602.

(d) p. 5. "It would have been to me a circumstance of great relief, had I found a moderate participation of office in the hands of the majority; I would gladly have left to time and accident to raise them to their just sphere. But their total exclusion calls for prompt correctives. I shall correct the procedure; but that done, return with joy to that state of things,

when the only questions concerning a candidate shall be, is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the constitution?"

President Jefferson's reply to the remonstrance of the merchants of New-Haven. Twelve years have nearly elapsed, since the above letter was written; but neither Mr. Jefferson, nor his successor, ever yet have known "the joy of that state of things when," honestly, capacity or fidelity to the constitution were the only questions concerning a candidate.

(e) p. 12. The following are the particulars by which the leading facts in this, the preceding and subsequent pages are supported.

By the census of 1810, The white population of Kentucky is 325,950 That of Tennessee 217,192 That of Ohio 230,760 Aggregate of the white population of those states 773,902 By the same census, the population of Massachusetts is 700,745 The white population of Virginia is 582,104 That of Georgia is 147,215 Aggregate of the white population of Virginia & Georgia 729,319 In the House of Representatives Virginia has 33 votes Georgia 6 —29 In the Senate they have 4 —23 votes

Kentucky has in the house of representatives 10 Tennessee 6 Ohio 6 —22 In the senate these states have 6 —28 votes

The following statement of the net amount of revenue paid by the states of Massachusetts, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, from the commencement of the present government, to the year 1810, is taken from a report made by the secretary of the treasury, on the 28th of Feb. 1812, in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives; and printed by their order.

	Massachusetts.	Virginia.
1791	977,916 24	851,917 52
1792	678,246 66	474,495 29
1793	950,160 26	388,190 99
1794	1,004,884 42	389,696 50
1795	1,415,169 19	376,880 80
1796	1,334,764 67	598,276 95
1797	1,372,308 62	606,145 35
1798	1,168,086 28	629,412 04
1799	1,607,074 34	896,132 40
1800	1,974,996 70	644,594 14
1801	2,929,758 15	746,254 13
1802	1,525,909 86	689,422 48
1803	2,490,530 68	713,842 11
1804	3,630,931 24	902,671 03
1805	3,308,046 41	803,230 58
1806	3,524,326 92	620,016 76
1807	3,576,674 15	506,585 51
1808	1,184,921 95	110,332 65
1809	1,384,749 28	257,718 64
1810	2,774,226 34	461,516 68
	\$38,813,674 36	11,689,332 46

	Georgia.	Ken.	Ten.	Ohio.
1791	91,988 77	—	—	—
1792	53,173 91	—	—	—
1793	35,393 56	—	—	—
1794	87,813 15	—	—	—
1795	54,864 38	—	—	—
1796	31,559 56	—	—	—
1797	62,087 52	—	—	—
1798	—	—	136 53	—
1799	—	—	408 85	—
1800	—	—	773 68	—
1801	—	—	736 88	—
1802	663,499 07	807 50	512 49	—
1803	211,927 00	1223 31	74 74	—
1804	180,420 30	—	—	—
1805	95,948 79	—	—	4,821 30
1806	183,335 17	—	—	883 09
1807	489,490 05	—	—	—
1808	35,085 38	—	—	—
1809	6,711 42	—	—	—
1810	134,911 68	—	—	170 58

2,600,672 40 3446 47 2643 15 5874 97 By the preceding table it appears, that from the commencement of the government to the year 1810, inclusive, Massachusetts paid into the treasury of the U. S. on customs 38,813,674 36 Virginia during the same period paid 11,689,332 46 Georgia 2,600,672 40 Kentucky 3,446 47 Tennessee 2,643 15 Ohio 5,874 97

Aggregate of the whole amount of net revenue paid by the 5 states between 1790 & 1810, both inclusive, on customs, 14,301,969 45.

The proportions paid by each state, since the year 1810, have not been made public.—But if we add an amount equal to the average of the payments of the three years preceding 1811, for the years 1811 and 1812, (a basis of calculation sufficiently correct for all the purposes of the argument) it will be found that those five states, united, have not paid since the commencement of the government a net revenue into the treasury of the United States of fifteen millions of dollars. It will also appear, that during the same period, Massachusetts has, alone, paid more than forty two millions net revenue.

(To be continued.)

By his Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by a number of respectable persons, inhabitants of Prince George's county, that a Mr. John Plummer, son of the said county, has been, and still is missing; and that there is reason to believe that he has been murdered: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-first day of (15) April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty seventh.

LEVIN WINDER.

By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council. Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melshimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's Town Gazette and Grieres's paper.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

#### Baltimore Hospital,

March 30th, 1813.

The board of visitors of this institution report, that during eight months, ending on the 31st December last, 47 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	3
Died,	14
Remaining	17
Total	85

The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have, by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians,

Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.

Attending Surgeon,

Doctor Gibson.

Consulting Physicians,

Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Confort,

White, Crawford, Birkhead, Chatard,

Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

Visitors,

John Hillen, James Mosher, William

McDonald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

#### Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West River, at eight dollars each; or 10 the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Pasturage gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes.

William Pritchard, manager.

April 1.

#### NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has just received a General Assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of Coats, Fine and

Articles.

Also

GROCERIES,

Ironmongery and Stationery.

All which he offers for sale on

commodating terms.

May 6.

B. BURAN,

CORN-HILL-STREET, HAS FOR SALE

A variety of Blue Cloth,

Blue and other Cashmere,

Superfine Black Cloth,

Blue and Yellow Nankeen,

White and Corded Marcell,

Cambric Muslin and Shirting

Cambricks,

Irish Linens and Long Lams,

Huckaback and Beaver Cloth,

Silk and Cotton Stockings,

Banana Handkerchiefs,

Linen Cambricks, & Handkerchiefs,

And a good assortment of Union

factory spun Cotton for Weaving,

twisted cotton for knitting and other

Annapolis, May 13, 1813.

JOSEPH WATKINS.

#### NOTICE.

Was taken up adrift in the month of

April last, off the mouth of South River,

by a detachment of militia from my

company, a vessel which had been

schooner rigged, measuring 46 tons

deck, in beam 20, and hold 9; with the

words "Richard of Baltimore" painted

on her stern; both masts cut off.

The owner may have her again by

proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH WATKINS.

#### Mail Stages to Baltimore.

Commenced on Monday last, the

20th instant to run daily, by setting

from the Union Tavern, at 7 o'clock

in the morning, and arriving at Bal-

more to early dinner, and vice versa.

The proprietor begs leave to inform

the public, that neither pains nor ex-

pense has been spared in establishing

the line, and feels assured of giving

general satisfaction.

Fare and allowance of baggage are

heretofore, and all baggage at the rate

of the owner.

JOHN GADSDEN.

N.B. The public are requested to

take notice, that the Mail for Bal-

more will close at 7 o'clock A.M. on

Tuesdays and Saturdays.

April 29.

Wanted to hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN.

Who understands plain cooking and

washing—one from the country would

be preferred.—Such an one that can

come well recommended for her honesty,

industry, and industry, will hear of a

place by applying at this office.

April 1.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

On application to me, the subscriber, in

recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as

associate judge for the third judicial district

of Maryland, by petition in writing of George

Poore, of said county, praying for the

benefit of the act for the relief of sundry

debtors, and the several supplements thereto,

on the terms mentioned in said act, a

schedule of his property, and a list of his

creditors, on each, being annexed to his

petition, and having satisfied me that he was

in the state of Maryland two years immediately

preceding the time of his application, and

also stated in his petition, that he was a

debtor, and having paid to me a sum of

money, and having been discharged from

imprisonment, and by giving a copy of this order to be published in

the Maryland Gazette for three months successively,

before the third Monday in September

next, give notice to his creditors, to appear

before the county court of said county, on the

third Monday of September, for the

purpose of recommending a trustee for his

debts; and to show cause, if any, why he

should not be discharged from his debts, and

why the said William Whetstone should not

have the benefit of the act as prayed for.

Given under my hand this 22nd day of April,

1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

his then, is the undeniable

fact of the people of the Col-

ony of Massachusetts.

portion of political power,

possessed, at the time

of the constitution, is

the proportion, which

is not one characteristic

of justice; whether we

intelligence, or enterpr-

ise, or physical strength,